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JANUARY 1896

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

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velocity of 1,740 feet per second, the second with 1,660, the third with 1,690 and the fourth with 1,760. All of the shells smashed on the face of the plate, after making a penetration of only a couple of inches. The fourth shot produced a crack in one corner, which was widened by the fifth shot, delivered at a velocity of 1,760.

Lieutenant after five years' service in the Reserve if they have obtained a chief mate's certificate, and those who have not undergone such training will in future be eligible for promotion to acting sub-Lieutenant after six years' service in the Reserve if they have obtained a

chief mate's certificate, the latter being confirmed as sub-Lieutenant on obtaining an ordinary master's certificate.

No doubt now exists that a medical board will assemble next fall to examine candidates for admission into the Army Medical Corps. Three vacancies already exist, and these will be increased by the prospective retirement of Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surg., who has applied for retirement on the ground of disability, and by the retirement on account of age of Maj. J. V. Lauderdale next fall. The graduating exercises of the Army Medical School were held in the Army Medical Museum in Washington, Friday, March 13, and were largely attended. Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen. and President of the faculty, made the introductory remarks, after which Prof. J. H. Brinton, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, delivered an interesting and instructive address to the class. Senator Joseph R. Hawley, in presenting the diplomas, made a brief speech in keeping with the occasion. Only five—Asst. Surgs. J. H. Stone, Irving C. Rand, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Thos. J. Kirkpatrick and James S. Wilson—had taken the full course and were entitled to diplomas. Two members of the District National Guard and a member of the National Guard of Massachusetts took a partial course. At the close of the exercises the audience was invited to inspect the laboratories.

It is reported at the War Department that Secretary Lamont proposes to withdraw his letter opposing the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General. Aside from the statement that Gen. Miles was born in New York, it contains manifest historical errors that ought not to go on record in a public document. The Secretary is in error in saying that the rank of Lieutenant General was only conferred upon officers long after they had rendered distinguished service in the command of armies. When George Washington was made Lieutenant General in 1775 he had never commanded an army, and his military service had been confined to Indian campaigning. At the time trouble was expected with France Congress conferred upon him the grade of Lieutenant General, not because of his past services, but on account of what he was expected to do when he returned actively to military life. He was made General in 1799, but on account of the bitter opposition of President Adams he was not commissioned in this grade. Upon the conclusion of the war with Mexico Congress passed a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General for the benefit of Gen. Scott. The measure was strongly opposed by Jefferson Davis, who was then chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. When Davis was transferred to the War Office, he attempted to prevent Scott from enjoying the pay and emoluments of the grade which had been conferred upon him, and referred the matter to the Attorney General for his decision. Scott finally secured justice. Grant was given the grade of Lieutenant General after his victories at Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. He was subsequently made a full General by act of Congress, as a result of his success in the East. Sherman was appointed a Lieutenant General, and when Grant was elected President he promoted Sherman to the grade of General and Sheridan to be Lieutenant General. This action excited much comment at the time, as the friends of Gen. Meade and Thomas objected to Sheridan's promotion over the heads of these two officers. The battles Gen. Miles was engaged in number thirty, and not twenty-five, as stated by the Secretary. The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Tuesday took up the Secretary's letter and considered it, but failed to take any action. Friends of Gen. Miles have made a careful canvass of both Military Affairs Committees of Congress, and they anticipate that the bill will be favorably reported in both Houses, and their canvass of the two Houses makes them equally certain that the measure will be passed without trouble. The friends of Gen. Miles throughout the country, particularly those who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the National Guardsmen, are bringing strong pressure to bear upon Congress and the Administration in behalf of the bill. The Adjutants General of the Militia organizations of the various States, with one exception, have urged upon Congress the desirability of conferring upon Gen. Miles the grade of Lieutenant General.

The coming, 1896, publication from the War Department Military Information Division on Organization, Armament and Military Progress, inclusive of small arms and equipment, is expected from the hands of the Public Printer at an early date. Under existing law only a limited edition of 1,000 copies can be printed for issue. Persons desiring copies for their personal use can secure them, however, by depositing with the Public Printer before April 15, 1896, 35 cents, the Government price of the publication.

A Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune," probably Capt. Frank L. Denny, A. Q. M., U. S. M. C., says: "Secretary Lamont is deeply engrossed in political affairs, practically to the exclusion of all other matters. He is not regular in attendance at the War Department, and frequently cannot be seen in the course of the usual office hours. His lack of familiarity with military affairs has led him to surround himself, as the 'Tribune' has before pointed out, with a number of Army officers, additional to the heads of staff corps who are on duty at the Department, as confidential advisers. In many important official questions, it is said, he defers to the opinion of these subordinates, instead of relying upon the counsel of the chiefs of bureaus. A number of chiefs of bureaus resent the course of Secretary Lamont and are indignant that their recommendations relating to administrative affairs should be subject to review and revision by the Secretary's confidential aids. Yet they must submit to the indignity by direction of the Secretary of War. A Cabinet officer is supposed to be habitually at his desk, to give his personal attention to the matters of his Department and to be familiar with all the questions of general policy. It is the exception for him to rely upon advice wholly, and no instance in recent years is recalled when the head of a Department called to his assistance aids and counsellors other than those provided for by law, except in extraordinary cases. Officers of the Army recall no occasion when the Secretary of War has had such a corps of confidential advisers as Mr. Lamont has. They say that heads of staff departments have been found satisfactory to other Secretaries with respect to number and ability, and that

actually no other counsellors are needed. They resent the idea that the Secretary's three junior advisers should have the great sway at the War Department which they have, and say that some of the radical propositions to change laws relating to the Army emanated from these 'youngsters,' as they call them. Particular mention is made of one remarkable recommendation contained in Mr. Lamont's last annual report. In this report the Secretary said, in effect, that existing law should be changed and that the President ought to be authorized to select for appointment as the head of a staff corps any officer of the line branch whom he may find fitted for the place. The suggestion was revolutionary in the extreme, and stirred up the staff corps of the Army most seriously."

In the "Journal" of March 14 (page 503) we adverted to the mischief being done by the daily papers by their attempts to show that Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., has been made the victim of social ostracism and persecution because he married the daughter of an enlisted man, and that he is anxious to leave the service on account of the treatment he is receiving. We now note the following statement by Lieut. Lang in a recent issue of the Boston "Globe": "Owing to the newspaper notoriety in my case, it is but just to myself and the officers with whom I have been thrown in contact to make the following statement: My being ordered before a retiring board has been without any action on my part, and is due solely to my failing health. While at the Military Academy my eyes failed through overwork, which, with attendant worry, brought about considerable nervous trouble. Shortly after joining my post my health failed, and after suffering nearly a year I applied for and received a leave of absence on account of ill health. At the expiration of that leave, my health not having improved, I applied for an extension, which was granted, until Jan. 10, 1896. Upon the expiration of this leave I rejoined at Fort Warren, and had been under medical observation for a period of a month, when it was recommended by the post Surgeon and the commanding officer that I be ordered before a retiring board. Upon this recommendation I have been ordered before the board, without any solicitation on my part whatever. My treatment, and that of my wife, at the hands of the officers and ladies of Fort Warren has been all that could be desired. They have extended every courtesy and kindness possible, and I and my wife shall leave with genuine regret, and shall always feel very grateful toward them."

In a letter to Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., U. S. A., Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Brig. Gen. Charles King, Adj. Gen. of Wisconsin, says: "On my return from a brief run to Europe, I received your letter of Feb. 8, together with the circulars which you did me the honor to send for distribution among the officers of the Wisconsin Guard. I am in hopes of securing a small appropriation for the purpose of bringing, not half a dozen, but forty copies of your admirable work into the possession of our officers, as I wish that every company in the State should have its copy. Not three months ago I went over the very fields which you have so accurately described, and, while I admired your book before I reached Italy, I left there even more impressed with the thoroughness with which you had portrayed every detail of what I considered the most brilliant of Napoleon's campaigns. Anything that I can do towards making this a text book for the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard I shall do with pleasure, and I beg to tender you my personal congratulations on a volume that I heard spoken of with admiration among the officers at the Krieg's Schule at Metz and among the Guardsmen of England."

Gen. Miles has received the report of the board assembled for the purpose of preparing rules and regulations for small arms firing for use of the infantry during the coming practice season. The board consisted of Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., and Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf. It is understood that the board has done away with all fancy positions in use in the past. The positions which the board has recommended to be adopted are those which will be employed in time of battle—firing standing, kneeling and lying prone. The magazine is to be used only in case of skirmish firing and close to an enemy, where it is desirable to pump in shot as rapidly as possible. The board gave more attention to firing the Krag-Jorgensen rifle as a single loader, believing that much better results can be obtained from the use of the weapon in this way. Gen. Miles now has the report under consideration, and is expected to shortly issue it for the guidance of the infantry arm of the service.

When Wilkes Booth was shot to death by Sergt. Boston Corbett he was in a burning barn attached to the Garrett farm house, near Bowling Green, Virginia. The last person who talked to him before the shot was fired was Jack Garrett, a young son of the owner of the place. When the soldiers arrived Garrett talked with Booth through the cracks of the burning barn. Mr. Garrett is now living near his old home, and he has given his account of the last days of Booth. The story was taken down from his lips by Victor Louis Mason, who contributes an article on "The Four Lincoln Conspiracies" to the April "Century." Mr. Mason also interviewed John H. Surratt, whose wife was hanged, and who narrowly escaped the scaffold himself. The author traveled over the entire course of the flight of the assassins, and in every possible case secured information from those now living who were in any way connected with the conspiracy.

In a paper in the "Comptes Rendus" on "Walking and Running on flexion," by MM. Comte and Regnault, the author gives the results of a study of a new method of walking and running called on flexion, on account of a sudden bend of the knee at a particular point of the stride. It is shown that in this method, which has already been proved to be of great practical advantage in the movement of troops, the vertical oscillations of the body are rendered more gradual, besides being reduced in magnitude. A dynamographic study of the variations of the pressure on the feet also brings out the same point, sudden variations of pressure disappearing from the curve.

The controversy which raged with so much heat between the Ordnance and Construction bureaus of the Navy Department as to the superimposed turrets of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky is to be looked into by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs as the result of the adoption by the Senate of a resolution offered by Senator Chandler, directing that committee, in connection with its present inquiry respecting armor plate, to inquire whether it is wise and expedient in the construction of battleships to locate turrets and heavy guns above other turrets and guns, and for this purpose to ascertain whether the result has been favorable in the cases of battleships hitherto so constructed.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend a national conference in the interest of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, to be held in Washington April 22 and 23. The first three names signed to the call are those of Chief Justice Fuller, Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Rear Adm. John G. Walker. Cardinal Gibbons is also among the signers.

In a lecture giving his recollections of Abraham Lincoln Mr. Charles A. Dana said: "Another interesting fact about Abraham Lincoln was that he developed into a great military man, that is to say, a man of supreme military judgment. I do not risk anything in saying that if you will study the records of the war, and study the writings relating to it, you will agree with me that the greatest General we had, greater than Grant or Thomas, was Abraham Lincoln. It was not so at the beginning; but after three or four years of constant practice in the science and art of war, he arrived at this extraordinary knowledge of it, so that Von Moltke was not a better General or an abler planner or expounder of a campaign than President Lincoln was. He was, to sum it up, a born leader of men. He knew human nature; he knew what chord to strike, and he was never afraid to strike it when he believed that the time had arrived."

A new detail of officers for West Point is under consideration at the War Department. The recommendations of Col. Ernst have been received and have been referred to Gen. Miles, who has nominated from among the number, to the Secretary of War. Only those officers whose tour of four years' duty at the academy has expired will be changed. Col. Ernst has suggested to the Department, it is understood, that if Lieut. Col. M. Mills, the present commandant of the cadets, is not permitted another year of duty at the academy that Capt. C. Augur, 2d Cav., be assigned to duty as his successor. Objection is urged to Capt. Augur that he is a cavalry officer, and this may prevent the Secretary from adopting Col. Ernst's recommendation. It is understood that Col. Ernst has recommended about twenty officers for detail to West Point, from which the number of necessary men will be selected.

The "United Service Gazette" tells us that the present tension between the United States and Spain is the subject of much comment at the London clubs. Naval men are comparing the respective naval strength of the two countries. It is found that while each of them has eight battleships of anything like modern date, those of the United States are vastly superior, while three of those belonging to Spain are understood to be not yet ready for sea. In cruisers of and above 3,000 tons and 12 knots Spain has, since the loss of the Reina Regenta, 8 vessels, against 13 accredited to the United States. Making another comparison, Spain has 19 cruisers of 1,000 tons and upwards, ranging from 14 to 22½ knots, the United States 24 of 14 knots and ranging up to 23.

In a recent speech Gen. Lord Wolseley said: "If I were to find any fault with the present system of education in England, it would be to point out how little attention was paid to instilling into the minds of the girls and boys of England the love of the country to which they belonged. The result of living for several years in America have been to interest me in the fact that the American schoolmasters impressed upon the children the greatness of their own country, and, although I did not always agree with the teaching, or with the facts, because occasionally I did not think they were facts, I could not help thinking that it was a grand thing for the children of the United States to be brought up in the conviction that they belonged to the greatest nation in the world, and that their people were the mightiest people in the world, and that they were prepared to fight all enemies."

In their report in favor of the bill to give Col. David Stewart Gordon, 6th U. S. Cav., the grade of Colonel upon his retirement, May 23, 1896, the Military Committee of the House say: "One of the most remarkable and not unprecedented incidents in the military career of Col. Gordon is his promotions and thirty-two years' continuous and active service in the same regiment, the 2d U. S. Cav. That this gallant and faithful officer has earned the promotion (one grade) the bill gives him cannot be questioned." A full history of Col. Gordon's military service is given in the report. He left the business in which he was engaged in Leavenworth, Kan., at the outbreak of the war and entered the service as Sergeant of the company of Frontier Guards commanded by Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas. As 1st Sergeant of said company he was assigned to duty in the Executive Mansion, for the protection of the White House and President Lincoln. The company was quartered in the East room, the most luxurious quarters which the American soldier ever enjoyed. His discharge from said organization is dated, "East Room, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1861," and so far as known he is the only officer in the Army who served in said organization. He had his horse shot under him in the pitched battle of the war, "dropping Gordon on a pile of agricultural implements, knocking out two teeth." With the exception of a period of captivity, from this time he served with his regiment during the entire war as was engaged in many bloody conflicts. For the Gettysburg campaign he was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious service. Concerning Col. Gordon's service since the war the committee say: "It is safe to say that there is scarcely a stream of water on the east side of the Rockies, from the Arkansas River to the fortieth parallel, that he has not camped on while fighting the various tribes of Indians, protecting the settlers and performing escort duty from Mexico to the British line. No officer has a better record (few as good) or greater reason to be proud of his frontier service."

The House Committee on Appropriations on Thursday reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Among the items in this measure of interest to the Army are appropriations of \$10,000 for machinery and shop fixtures for the Rock Island arsenal and \$25,000 for various improvements at this arsenal; \$2,500 for a fireproof building at the Benicia arsenal; \$10,000 for new machinery at the Frankford arsenal; \$10,000 for repairs, etc., at the Springfield arsenal; \$5,000 for an impact-test machine at the Watervliet arsenal; \$7,020 for a main pump at the Watervliet arsenal; \$225,000 for construction and enlargement of buildings and military purposes in the discretion of the Secretary of War; \$20,000 for improving the Fort Wayne military reservation; \$30,000 for 190 acres of additional land at the Fort Ethan Allen reservation; \$18,000 to purchase a target range at Fort Monro barracks; \$5,000 for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and \$5,000 for the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

The steel production of the United States for 1895 was 6,000,000 or 50 per cent. more than the highest production of England, which has never exceeded 4,000,000 tons in any one year.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the House resolution providing for the establishment of a fog signal station at or near Big Oyster Bed Shoal, N. J. Also the resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish an estimate for deepening the channel from Hampton Roads to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and improving the western branch of the Elizabeth River, and the bill amending section 4829 of the Revised Statutes by adding the following words: "That Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and other medical officers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the several branches thereof, may be appointed from others than those who have been disabled in the military service of the United States." Also a resolution authorizing the printing of 2,000 additional copies of "Notes on the Year's Naval Progress," General Information Series No. 14. Five hundred copies of the book are for the Senate, 1,000 copies for the House and 500 copies for the use of the Naval Intelligence Office.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to reimburse Maj. William M. Maynard, of the Pay Corps, for money stolen by his clerk; also the bill which has passed the House providing for the use of the national military parks for maneuvers of the Army and the National Guard.

The Senate has passed the bill to pay Rear Adm. Roger N. Stembel, retired, the highest pay and compensation of the grade of Rear Admiral.

The bill repealing the prohibition upon military service by ex-officers of the Army or Navy who entered the service of the Confederacy passed the Senate March 24 with but one negative vote, that of Senator Boutelle, of Maine.

In their report on the bill to place on the retired list Thos. P. O'Reilly, late 2d Lieut. 22d Inf., the Senate Military Committee say that the dismissal from the Army was more of a punishment than should have been meted out to him at the time, that part of the charge on which he was found guilty being largely in the line of petty squabbles incident to post life.

As a result of the caucus of the Republican members of the House Military Committee it was decided March 25 to report to the full committee on Friday a joint resolution recommending the appointment of Gen. Franklin, of Connecticut; Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; Geo. L. Beale, of Maine, and Geo. W. Steele, of Indiana, managers of the National Soldiers' Homes. Messrs. Franklin and Steele succeed themselves. Mr. Henderson succeeds Gen. John C. Black. Mr. Steele succeeds Gen. Fessenden, of Maine, who declined a reappointment.

Representative Otey has introduced the following preamble and resolution in the House of Representatives: "Whereas it is charged by members of the International Association of Machinists of the United States, which association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that they do not receive fair and proper treatment in the United States Navy Yards and Arsenals, but more especially at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York; Therefore, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, requested to investigate this matter, especially regarding such treatment complained of at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and to report to this House as soon as possible. Resolved, that in order to carry out the first resolution the said committee is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths."

Representative Updegraff, from the House Committee on the Judiciary, on Monday reported favorably the bill authorizing the President to appoint John N. Quackenbush, late a Commander in the U. S. Navy, to be a Commander in the Navy, and to place him on the retired list, his pay to date from re-appointment. The committee adopted as its report the report of the House committee on a similar bill in the last Congress.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions recommend a pension for John M. Thayer of \$100 a month on the ground of his necessity, he being now seventy-seven years of age and wholly without means of support. Gen. Thayer commanded a brigade at Donelson, at Shiloh, at the siege of Vicksburg, led his brigade as a storming column at Chickasaw Bayou, had his horse shot from under him in the battle at Arkansas Post, and participated in other battles until the close of the war.

The Senate has passed the bill which had previously passed the House, increasing the pay of an officer of the Navy detailed as Judge Advocate General to the highest pay of a Captain, and making the increase date from July 1, 1892, when the present incumbent, Lieut. S. C. Lemley, was detailed to this duty.

The Senate has passed the bill to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland line in the war for American independence; also the bill to pension the widow of the late Col. David R. Clendenin, of the 2d Cav., at \$50 per month; also the bill to pay to Rear Adm. John H. Russell, retired, the highest pay of his rank.

The Senate has adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate, at the earliest practicable day, a list giving the number of soldiers and sailors now on the pension rolls drawing, respectively, thirty dollars and thirty-six dollars per month for total disability of arms and legs.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill which has passed the House, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a certified check in lieu of a bond for the faithful performance of any contract for furnishing supplies.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bills to pension Oliver P. Gooding, formerly a Captain in the regular Army and a Brevet Major General in the volunteer service at \$75 per month, and to pension the widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Willard Slocum, of the volunteer service at \$50 per month; also the bill to grant pensions to all survivors of Indian wars who are not pensionable under the present laws. The report says: "There is a remnant of the men who served in the early Indian wars in this country not yet on the pension roll. They are old and decrepit, and, as a rule, in circumstances of destitution. They are scattered all over the Western country, and, while they recount their deeds of valor in the troublous times of the past, they naturally wonder that their names are not included in the list of those to whom the Government extends financial aid. It is safe to say that when the act of July 27, 1892, was passed, the belief was entertained that its provisions would be extended to all the survivors of the early Indian wars, but in the administration of that law it has been found that certain classes (those named in this bill) had not been given a pensionable status."

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bills to pension Ira Harris, formerly Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, at \$30 per month; to pension the widow of the late Capt. Arthur Morris, of the 4th Art., at \$25 per month; to pension the widow of the late Capt. Charles M. Pyne, retired, and to pension Joseph R. West, late Brevet Major General of volunteers at \$50 per month.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill giving the Court of Claims jurisdic-

tion of the claim of Comdr. Joshua Bishop for pay alleged to be due him as Lieutenant Commander from Feb. 9, 1868, to Feb. 28, 1871.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to increase the pension of the widow of the late Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlin, of the 1st Art., to \$40 per month.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension at \$50 per month the widow of the late Horatio P. Van Cleave, formerly a 2d Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry, then a Brevet Major General of volunteers and afterwards a 2d Lieutenant on the retired list under a special act of Congress.

The House Committee on War Claims has reported adversely the bill to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine and render judgment on the claim of Secor & Co., Perine, Secor & Co., and the executors of Zeno Secor for further compensation for the construction of the river and harbor monitors Tecumseh, Mahopac, and Manhattan and the double-ended steamer Monongo.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed a number of measures reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. The first measure passed was the joint resolution providing for wearing in lieu of the medal of honor a rosette or bowknot of ribbon, of a pattern and under regulations to be established by the President of the United States; that the illegal wearing of said medal or ribbon shall be deemed a misdemeanor and subject, on conviction, to a penalty of \$100. The next bill passed was that providing that all officers of the regular Army of the United States, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the late war shall receive a brevet in the regular Army equal to the highest brevet received in the said volunteer forces and be commissioned accordingly as of the date of such brevet: Provided, That they have not already received a brevet of equal or higher grade in the regular Army. Chairman Hull then called up the bill, which had already passed the Senate, repealing the law prohibiting men who held commissions in the Army or Navy and afterwards served in the Confederacy, from being appointed to any position in the Army or Navy of the United States. Mr. Hull explained that the object of this bill was to give those men an opportunity to serve the country in the event of a foreign war. Representative Boutelle, of Maine, vigorously opposed the passage of the bill, but he stood alone in his opposition, and it was finally passed, with Mr. Boutelle alone voting in the negative. Mr. Hull also called up the bill providing, that when an enlisted man has served thirty years in the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps, he shall, by making application, be placed on the retired list with 75 per cent. of his pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired and \$7.50 per month as commutation of quarters. The point of order was made against this bill that it was not in order in the morning hour, as it increased expenditures, and it was withdrawn.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 107.—Mr. Sherman: To authorize Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., and Prof. Asaph Hall, U. S. N., to accept from the Government of the Republic of France the decorations awarded to them, respectively, for their services to the French Academy of Sciences as corresponding members.

S. 2490.—Mr. Hawley: Amends the act to establish a national park at Gettysburg, Pa., so as to provide that the Secretary of War is authorized to acquire, in a manner he may deem best calculated to serve the public interests, such lands in the vicinity of Gettysburg, not exceeding in area the parcels shown on the map prepared by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of the Army, which were occupied by the infantry, cavalry and artillery on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, and such other adjacent lands as the Secretary of War may think necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the battlefield. In his discretion the Secretary may improve and maintain the public roads within the limits of the park, jurisdiction over which has been or may hereafter be ceded to the United States. Nothing in the bill is to be deemed to prejudice the rights acquired by any State or by any military organization to the ground on which its monuments or markers are placed, nor the right of way to the same. Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2533.—Mr. Cockrell: That Section 1,791 of the Revised statutes of the United States be amended so as to read: "Sec. 1,791. That the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall consist of a blue field containing 35 white stars, arranged so as to form a large five-pointed star, between each point of which are two intervening stars, making a complete circle, the whole number of stars being 45, which represents the whole number of States now in the Union, and that this design remain permanent, as there are spaces between each arm or outstretching point of large star for the five now existing Territories that may come into the Union, and that in center of large star are space or spaces for star or stars that may be used for State or States that may be divided; and that this design shall be the great combining link of the sisterhood of States for the arrangements of the stars on the field of our new flag of the United States; and that the five-pointed star shall remain intact throughout the whole design of the arrangement of the stars on the field as a memorial tribute to our departed Washington, by whom it was recommended and adopted by the Continental Congress as the regulation star for the flag of the United States of America."

S. 2596.—Mr. Baker: To increase to \$12 the pension of every pensioner who is now on the rolls at \$8 per month on account of services in or disability incurred while in service in the Mexican war, and who is wholly disabled for manual labor and is in such destitute circumstances that \$8 per month are insufficient to provide him the necessities of life.

H. Res. 145.—Mr. Quigg: Appropriates \$5,000 to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to the militia and volunteer troops of the several States who volunteered their services for the defense of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the year 1863, prior to and after the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

S. 2598.—Mr. Quay: That the act entitled "An act to amend chapter 67, volume 23, of the Statutes at Large," approved Sept. 30, 1890, be amended so as to read as follows: "That when an enlisted man has served thirty years in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps he shall, on application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created with the rank held by him at date of retirement, and he shall receive thereafter 75 per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired: Provided, that if said enlisted man had war service with the Army in the field, or in the Navy or Marine Corps in active service, either as volunteer or regular, during the war of the rebellion, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle him to be retired: Provided, further, that if any enlisted man, after having served 25 years in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, is found to be physically disqualified

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PERSONALS.

Mrs. Randolph, wife of Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, of Fort Riley, is visiting relatives at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., who is at present at Avalon, Cal., has had his leave extended one month.

Capt. George C. Broome, Hawaiian Army, Post Adjt. at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, is in Washington, D. C.

Navy officers lately registering in New York are: Comdr. J. J. Brice, Windsor; P. A. Engr. H. E. Frick, Marlborough.

Maj. C. J. Allen, C. E., has been transferred from the Missouri to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Col. P. C. Hains, U. S. A., registered March 25 at the Astor House, and Col. G. B. Sanford at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.

Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 6th U. S. Inf., has arrived at West Point, N. Y., from Fort Leavenworth, where he goes on duty in the tactical department.

The marriage of Miss Ruby Louise Shaw, daughter of Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art., of Fort Hamilton, to Mr. Robert Thomas is announced to take place April 7.

Field Marshal Yamagata, of the Japanese Army, was expected to arrive in San Francisco this week, en route to attend the ceremonies of the coronation of Emperor Nicholas at Moscow.

Capt. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., left Fort Thomas, Ky., March 22 for the East, called there by the death of his father, Surg. T. C. Heyl, U. S. N. He will rejoin about April 20.

Mrs. Yates, who has been visiting in Washington, D. C., will join her husband, Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th Inf., at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, early in April. Lieut. Yates recently joined from a two months' leave.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending March 25: Capt. F. V. Abbot, U. S. A.; Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Averell; Maj. P. R. Brown, U. S. A., and Surg. William Martin, U. S. N.

Mrs. Frederick C. Kimball, of Fort McPherson, and Miss Saunders, of Boston, returned to their home, at Fort McPherson, on Tuesday, says the St. Augustine "Tattler." Miss Russell, sister of Maj. Russell, 5th Inf., who was visiting Miss Sampson, accompanied them. While in the city they visited Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dismukes and Capt. and Mrs. Marcotte.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Maj. Paul R. Brown, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Col. O. H. Ernst, C. E.; Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Capt. F. V. Abbot, C. E.; Capt. E. Griffith, retired, and 2d Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf.

Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger reviewed the 71st Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., at its armory in New York City on the evening of March 25, and paid the Colonel, F. V. Greene, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., many compliments on the excellent condition of the regiment. Gen. Ruger was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Ruger, Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Col. C. C. Byrne and Mrs. Byrne, Col. A. B. Carey, Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Capt. James Allen, Capt. S. C. Mills, A. D. C., and Lieut. A. S. Cummins, A. D. C. After the ceremonies Col. Greene entertained the visitors at the Waldorf.

The regular candidates for election as officers of the New York Commandery of the Military Order Loyal Legion at the annual meeting in May are: Commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, late U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. McKay, U. S. N.; retired; Junior Vice-Commander, Col. William C. Holbrook, U. S. V.; Recorder, Actg. Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. N.; Registrar, Bvt. Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Pay Inscr. Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; Chancellor, Capt. Orville W. Leonard, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Maj. Franklin E. Miller, U. S. V.; Council, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V., and Thos. Wilson, U. S. A.; Bvt. Maj. William H. Male, U. S. V.; Bvt. Capt. James C. Cooley, late U. S. A., and Actg. Asst. Surg. Titus Munson Coan, late U. S. N.

A correspondent of the Washington "Evening Star" draws some pen pictures of the officers at Fort DuChesne, Utah—Maj. Randlett, 9th Cav., in the combination performance of post commander and acting Indian Agent, which gives him several busy days in each week; the Adjutant, Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf., and Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., whose responsible duties as Quartermaster do not sadden him. Capt. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav., is the champion billiard player; Capt. Day and Lieut. L. M. Koehler are both able players, but it is their custom to sit near the stove and make sarcastic and discouraging remarks about the hard-working individuals, who are doing the best they know how on a table that runs up hill from all directions in spite of the Quartermaster's daily affidavit that "that table was leveled up perfectly, first thing this morning." The officers frequently assemble at Dr. Snyder's quarters, there to sing and sing and sing until even the doctor wearies of playing the accompaniments.

During the wrecking of the steamer Point Loma on Feb. 28 off Sea View, near Fort Canby, Wash., the life-saving crew received the most valuable aid from the United States soldiers from Fort Canby, in command of Capt. S. A. Day. When the wreck was located at daylight, two soldiers were the first on the ground, having come out from the Oysterville road to the beach, directly opposite the wreck, at the first streak of dawn. While Capt. Day, commanding the troops, and who had been patrolling the beach on horseback for several hours, was the next to reach the spot. In finding the wreck, bringing up the rigging and apparatus, firing the gun with the lines, bringing the surf boat from Ilwaco on the cars and helping to man it, when it put to sea in the surf; in fact, as able and enthusiastic assistance to the regular life-saving crew, the soldiers were right in it from first to last. The life crew, after doing all that men could do under the circumstances, were knocked out in the first round, so to speak, Capt. Stuart and several of the men being severely injured, and all nearly drowned. Yet the plans of the crew were ably carried out by their assistants, the soldiers. Immediately that Capt. Day saw that the life crew were disabled, he took command of affairs, and his well trained troops faithfully carried out orders.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported favorably a substitute for the bill which has passed the House of Representatives, to improve the merchant marine engineer service and to increase the efficiency of the Naval Reserve. The substitute makes the bill apply to all officers of merchant marine service having charge of a watch, including pilots, and provides that after Jan. 1, 1897, all such persons shall be native born or fully naturalized citizens of the United States.

The death is reported of Gen. Florville Gelan Hippolyte, President of the Haytian Republic, a remarkable man in many respects.

President Cleveland quietly celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday on March 18.

Capt. C. A. Worden, 7th Inf., of Fort Logan, Colo., is a recent visitor in Omaha.

Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A., who recently left Burlington, Vt., is visiting on the Pacific coast.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A., was a visitor in New York recently, with quarters at the Stuart House.

Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., March 19 on a week's visit to friends in New York City.

Miss Stanley, daughter of Gen. Stanley, is visiting Mr. Joseph Tilford at 330 West Seventy-seventh street, New York City.

Lieut. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, was recently called to Washington, D. C., by the death of a brother.

Asst. Surg. H. M. Hallock, U. S. A., who is located at 353 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, has had his sick leave extended two months.

Lieut. Frederick William Fuger, 13th Inf., has been transferred from the Kansas to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The Naval Retiring Board has recommended to the President that Lieut. J. C. Nicholson, U. S. N., be placed on the retired list on account of disability.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art., contributes to the San Francisco "Examiner" of March 8 an interesting article on "The Fighting Strength of the United Americas."

Lieut. Col. C. A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., from detached service at Fort Leavenworth as member of the Board on Small Arms Firing Regulations.

Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d Cav., Instructor Dept. of Engineering, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, has been delivering a series of lectures to the students on map reading and road sketching.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., gave a yellow luncheon at her charming home in Alexandria, Va., on March 21, to twelve guests, one of whom was Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, of Washington.

Col. William Ludlow, U. S. A., Military Attaché, has returned to London, England, from a most pleasant and satisfactory tour of inspection of the Suez, Corinth, Baltic-North Sea, Holland, and other canals.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., was one among several Arctic and Antarctic explorers who attended a meeting of the Aldine Club, New York, on the evening of March 23 and related some interesting experiences.

Capt. William Butler Reynolds, 14th Inf., by the death of his father, Col. Chas. A. Reynolds, U. S. A., has been transferred from the second to the first class by inheritance of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The retirement of Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty to a Captaincy after nearly eighteen years' service. Capt. Getty is an efficient officer, with staff experience, and we tender our congratulations on his promotion.

Capt. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., Recorder of the Board on Small Arms Firing Regulations, lately in session at Fort Leavenworth, is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., with the record of the proceedings of the board to deliver at the headquarters of the Army. The official promulgation may therefore soon be looked for.

Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf., who was retired this week for disability incident to the service, has a fine war record as a Captain of the 150th New York Volunteers, and as an Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and has been an officer of the regular Army since 1866 and identified with the 22d Inf. twenty-seven years.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., delivered an interesting stereopticon lecture on Monday last at Metzgerott's Hall in Washington, which was well received by a large audience. His lecture was devoted to a description of the inland trip from Puget Sound to Sitka, Alaska. Among those who heard him was Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo.

The Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, who was a chaplain of Ohio Volunteers during the war, and a chaplain in the U. S. Army from 1867 to 1879, when he was honorably discharged at his own request, delivered an interesting and able lecture recently at Syracuse on "Sherman's March to the Sea" before a large audience. The proceeds were appropriated for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Lucy's Church.

The arm of James Gruber, who was injured while firing a salute on Washington's birthday, was successfully photographed by the Röntgen rays at West Point last Saturday afternoon. Lieuts. Russell, Todd, Cruikshank and Smith rigging up the apparatus. For an hour the rays penetrated the bandages, arm and plate box. Then the developed negative proved the wisdom of Surg. Mason in not amputating the arm. He said after seeing the result that amputation would not be necessary. The hand, although painful, showed no crushed bones.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., Commander-in-Chief of the Order, recounts his distinguished services and says: "As a graduate of the Military Academy, as an officer of the old regular Army, and as an American volunteer, he showed the high purposes, the rigid ideas of duty, and the steadfast valor of them all. He has written his name upon the page of history that bears the proudest records of our race. He will be remembered as a soldier and gentleman of the highest type—one of those who will always be the pride of an army and the hope of a State."

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: A regular fire department has been organized and consists of two commissioned, eight non-commissioned officers and thirty-two privates, with Lieut. Wren as chief and Lieut. Perry assistant chief. All of the men detailed for this duty are strong, athletic fellows, and will no doubt make splendid "fire laddies" with a little practice and experience. The 17th Inf. Athletic Association at a recent special meeting resolved that hereafter their organization shall be known as the 17th U. S. Inf. Amateur Athletic Association.

Miss Susanne Elizabeth Kendall, daughter of Capt. Frederic C. Kendall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kendall, was married last week at the home of her parents in Cleveland, O., to Mr. Walter Sabin Root. It was a very pretty wedding and the house was handsomely decorated. Mr. Lewis A. Ford was best man. The groomsmen were Mr. Nathan Kendall, brother of the bride, Mr. Charles Hickox, Mr. Hamilton Biggar, Mr. Hamilton Sanford and Mr. William Gill; the maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Meade, and the bridesmaids, Miss Katharine Kendall, sister of the bride, Miss Cornelia Root, sister of the groom, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Helen Mohler and Miss Elizabeth Blanchard. A supper and reception followed the ceremony, after which the married couple left for the Pacific coast, en route to Japan.

Capt. H. M. Benson, U. S. A., is wintering at San Jose, Cal.

Capt. D. F. Stiles, U. S. A., is spending the winter at New Ponca, Oklahoma.

Comdr. Robert E. Impey, U. S. N., registered at the "Herald" office, Paris, France, March 23.

Chaplain W. H. Pearson, U. S. A., is quartered at present at the Girard Hotel, Oakland, Cal.

Capt. J. P. Thompson, U. S. A., has for present address Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Q. M. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., on a month's leave from Columbus Barracks, is visiting at Memphis, Tenn.

Capt. J. L. Tidball, U. S. A., a graduate of 1849 and retired in 1861, is located at 210 Hudson street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 10th Inf., on leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting on Lafayette Square, Savannah, Ga.

Capt. O. M. Smith, U. S. A., on leave abroad, registered at the New York "Herald" Office, Paris, France, on March 20.

Lieut. P. L. Miles, 14th Inf., was expected to rejoin at Vancouver Barracks this week from a pleasant visit to San Francisco.

We regret to learn from Fort Leavenworth that the wife of Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., has been quite ill.

Lieut. W. C. Babcock, 8th Cav., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Meade, S. D., is spending it in Omaha, Neb.

Capt. F. C. Nichols, U. S. A., a gallant officer of Missouri troops during the war, is residing at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

1st Sergt. Geo. W. Murphy, lately retired from Battery H, 3d Art., at St. Francis Barracks, has made his home at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. E. M. Leary, 2d Cav., on sick leave from Fort Riley, Kan., is at present quartered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.

Capt. J. E. Sawyer, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., whose station is Buffalo, N. Y., paid a short visit to friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., whose latest address is Baring Bros. & Co., London, England, has had his leave extended six months.

The present address of Capt. J. C. Sanford, C. E., now on his wedding tour, is care Drexel, Harjes & Co., Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Capt. John McGilvray, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at the Hotel Richelieu, Denver, Colo., reached his sixty-fifth birthday on March 22.

Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., since Jan. 9 last, and visiting at Piqua, Ohio, is expected to rejoin in a few days.

Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., on sick leave for six months from Fort Adams, R. I., since Dec. 23 last, is spending the winter at Cottonwood, Cal.

Col. J. C. Bates, 2d Inf., has rejoined at Fort Omaha from detached service at Fort Leavenworth as member of the Board on Small Arms Firing Regulations.

Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, has been elected president of the recently formed Society of Sons of the Revolution in Florida.

Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Plate, and Mrs. Wheeler are recent visitors at Fort Meade, S. D., guests of Lieut. C. C. Walcutt, 8th Cav.

The National Society has appointed Richmond, Va., as the meeting place of the annual congress, Sons of the American Revolution, this year, and April 30 as the date.

Miss Virginia Price, daughter of Asst. Engr. Alex. H. Price, U. S. N., retired, was married at Baltimore, Md., March 16, to Mr. William B. Chatman, of Boston, Mass.

Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art., lately at Fort Monroe, Va., being examined for promotion, will spend a few weeks in the North before rejoining at Jackson Barracks, La.

Maj. John Simpson has now got comfortably settled down to his duties as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, and has found many old friends to welcome him to St. Paul.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook and Capt. G. P. Scriven, U. S. A., are due in Moscow, Russia, early in May to attend officially the coronation of the Czar, which has been fixed for May 26.

Capt. James Stewart, U. S. A., who served in the 4th Art. from 1851 to 1863, and in the 18th Inf. until 1879, when retired on account of wounds and injury in line of duty, is located at Belmont avenue, College Hill, O.

Among the thirty or more gentlemen recently admitted to membership by the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, are P. A. Surg. William J. Pettus, U. S. N., and Lieuts. Hugh D. Wise and Chas. H. McKinstry, U. S. A.

An important general court martial, with Lieut. Col. E. Moale, 3d Inf., as president, and Lieut. Col. E. Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General of Gen. Brooke's staff, as Judge Advocate, will organize at Fort Keogh, Mont., on Thursday next, April 2.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf., is at present at Asheville, N. C., en route from Fort Bliss, Tex., to his home at Washington, D. C. He was detained at St. Augustine and Charleston by illness, but is improving, and expects to reach Washington about April 10 or 15.

The San Antonio "Express" says: "Any statement or intimation that Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav., had been sent to Cuba on an official mission is wholly untrue. Under three months' leave Capt. Bourke is en route via Tucan to the City of Mexico. He traveled via Tampico to Havana, where he touched merely to transfer to the Ward Line steamer for Progreso, Mexico."

A Bellport (Long Island) correspondent writes: Three-score years and ten is an age that is usually reached and often surpassed in this village. Ten per cent. of the present inhabitants of the village are over seventy years old, and many are over eighty. . . . Gen. N. C. McLean, who is seventy-six, is a retired Army officer and fought throughout the War. (This must refer to Gen. Nathaniel Collins McLean, who served as Colonel of Ohio troops, then as Brigadier General of Volunteers, and resigned April 20, 1865.)

Miss Katharine Corbin, daughter of Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., with a party of friends traveling in Mexico, have been shown much attention there. On March 20 President Diaz received them at the Palace in the City of Mexico. The next day Mrs. Diaz gave them a reception at her private residence, from where the party was driven to the President's summer residence at Chapultepec. There they had an opportunity to see the Mexican Military School. Miss Corbin is expected back at her home on Governors Island in the early part of April.

Lieut. Col. E. C. Woodruff, U. S. A., was in Rome, Italy, on March 8.

Maj. Paul R. Brown, Surg. U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from a short leave.

Col. D. P. Heap, C. E., stationed at Wilmington, N. C., celebrated his fifty-third birthday on March 24.

Miss Kip, of San Francisco, has recently been the guest of Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne at Benecia Barracks, Cal.

Maj. E. B. Moseley, Surg. U. S. A., on leave for some time past in Philadelphia, Pa., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., Mrs. Gilman and Miss Katherine Gilman are among recent arrivals at Dresden, Germany.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art., on duty at the Artillery School, will spend the summer abroad for the benefit of his health.

Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., on board duty at Governors Island, makes his headquarters at the University Club, New York City.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., whose case still occupies the attention of the daily press, is spending his month's leave at Glenham, N. Y.

Gen. William Smith, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at 256 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, reached his sixty-fifth birthday on March 26.

Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., and bride, now on a brief wedding tour, were expected the latter part of this week at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

Gen. Neal Dow, "the Father of Prohibition," who celebrated his ninety-second birthday at Portland, Me., March 20, served during the war as Colonel of the 13th Maine Inf., and as Brigadier General of Volunteers from April, 1862, to Nov. 30, 1864.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Murray Hill; Gen. J. G. Parke, Alhambra; Maj. J. R. McGinness, Murray Hill; Gen. W. P. Craighill, Maj. J. B. Burbank, Lieut. J. H. Rice, Capt. C. Willcox, Grand Hotel; Capt. Charles Shaler, Gerlach Hotel.

Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Josephine Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., and Edward B. Whitney, 1st Asst. Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Whitney is a son of the late Prof. Whitney, of Yale. The wedding is set for April 11, in Washington.

The officers at Plattsburgh listened to a most interesting and instructive lyceum article last week. The subject was photography in its special application to the military profession. Capt. Wittich, the author of the article, is as well qualified as any officer in the Army to treat the subject theoretically or practically, having given it studious attention while pursuing it as a diversion for a number of years.

The board to select sites in New York Harbor suitable for range stations and auxiliary objects, presided over by Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., are busily prosecuting their work, their principal meeting place of late being Fort Wadsworth and vicinity. Col. Gillespie is associated in this work with Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington and J. I. Rodgers, Maj. H. M. Adams and Capt. T. A. Bingham and F. E. Hobbs.

Gen. Thos. L. Rosser's lecture, "Hilt to Hilt," delivered at Chickering Hall March 20, is described as intensely Southern and partisan without being bitter. His description of the two battles of Bull Run was most interesting, and he expressed the Southern idea of the handling of the Army of the Potomac. McLellan, he said, was a great organizer, but was unable to handle the weapon he had forged. Burnside was a laggard and Pope a stupid and ineffectual braggart. For Gen. Custer the lecturer had many words of admiration.

Rear Adm. Norton, at present in command of the South Atlantic station, will, it is now expected, be assigned to command the Mare Island Navy Yard upon his return home as the relief of Capt. H. L. Howison. This selection, if it turns out to be true, is looked upon as another indication of the intention of the authorities to retain Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland on waiting orders during the remainder of this administration. Rear Adm. Kirkland, upon his return to the United States from command of the European station, filed a formal application for the Mare Island billet.

The Navy Department on Tuesday last finally selected Capt. Purnell F. Harrington to command the Terror when that vessel goes into commission next month. Capt. Harrington had been decided upon by the Department last week, but doubt arose between then and Tuesday and it was the impression at the Department on Monday that Capt. F. J. Higginson would be assigned to the command of the vessel. The Secretary finally came to the conclusion that Capt. Harrington ought to be given the Terror, and the orders were accordingly made out. Capt. Harrington will be succeeded as president of the Steel Board by Capt. B. F. Day. Capt. Day has only recently been relieved from the command of the Baltimore, which returned a short time ago from the Asiatic station, and which is now out of commission and undergoing repairs at Mare Island.

The board of medical officers which some time ago found 2d Lieut. R. McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., physically unfit for promotion on account of deafness, adheres to its findings as a result of a second examination. The record and finding of the board reached the War Department the latter part of last week, and is now receiving attention at the hands of the Department officials. Under the law, 2d Lieut. Schofield will be re-examined a year from this date. The board will then pass upon the question as to whether or not the disability was incurred in line of duty, or whether, as has been charged, it existed before 2d Lieut. Schofield entered the service. The finding of this board will determine whether or not Lieut. Schofield will remain in the service. It is expected that the Department will grant Lieut. Schofield leave for the purpose of treating his defect with a view to ridding himself of it.

The Duke of Orleans served for a time in the English Army, but was compelled to give up his connection in consequence of his childish behavior. He played no end of senseless tricks while stationed at Aldershot, was most insubordinate as regarded discipline, was forever taking advantage of the immunity due to his royal rank, and finally was compelled to leave the Army for having cut the ropes anchoring a captive balloon in which Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood and a couple of other field officers were taking observations during a sham battle. A strong wind was blowing, and the balloon was carried up into the air, and its occupants were unable to effect a descent until at a distance of some 30 miles from Aldershot. Sir Evelyn complained directly, not only to the Duke of Cambridge, but also the Queen herself, who never liked the young duke, and who immediately responded to Sir Evelyn's communication by intimating to the Comte and Comtesse de Paris that she could no longer permit their son to continue his military training in her Army.

EXECUTING THE MANUAL OF ARMS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

As Uncle Sam is walking around with a chip on his shoulder, and as an army of men unable to handle their pieces with precision cannot be expected to whip either Englishmen or Spaniards, I think it is high time to devise some scheme whereby a company of our soldiers can be taught to drop their hands together when executing the manual of arms. Any number of militia companies can do the trick, and if one of your staff would only worm the secret out of a drill instructor and impart the same to the readers of the "Journal," he would confer an inestimable though possibly unappreciated benefit on the regular Army of the United States. The officers appear to realize the necessity for something of the kind, for many of them have devices of their own. Some tell the men to count the motions inaudibly; others render the drill somewhat ridiculous by having the squad or company count in a loud tone of voice, and a certain choleric Major tries to accomplish the object by incessantly scolding the delinquents and running an occasional set of fours into the guardhouse. The plan of the choleric one, though probably securing the best results, is not always practicable; for "Carry-arms-too-slow-Murphy" does not sound well when a crowd of civilians are listening, and when the Major has a party of visitors from town, the battalion, in the language of Sergt. Kelly, "makes a holy show of him." Is there no remedy for this state of affairs?

WORRY.

WHERE MARS AND ARTEMIS DISAGREE.

To Artemis:

Dear Madam—We have read your letter on the Army cap and cannot withhold our admiration of your artistic sense as well as the delicacy and refinement exhibited in your endeavor to show how horrid some of the things are we poor Army officers have to wear. So impressed are we, that we venture the advice to you to have yourself appointed president of the board that is to revise the Army cap. The Quartermaster General is a hopeless bachelor, but we doubt not, an admirer of feminine grace; he would be delighted to have you preside over his office, and the Secretary of War would be equally charmed to have somebody around on whom he might rely to straighten things out for him. Will you forgive me if I state a few things on which I cannot agree with you, since you are apparently misinformed?

There is no more resemblance between the German cap and ours than there is between a monkey and an owl. Should the shores of the fatherland ever greet your artistic eye, I feel sure you will admit that the German cap is a thing of beauty and of joy in comparison with ours, and that Billy Hohenzollern with all his proverbial stubbornness would not succeed in inflicting such a head-gear as our cap on his devoted army.

With regard to the helmet, your information also seems somewhat vague. The German helmet was adopted by the British after the war of 1870, and they succeeded in making an abomination of what in the original, whatever may be the objections, is not so terribly unsightly a thing. But because the British had it, we, of course, had to have it, too, and as we are always in a hurry and cannot wait, we adopted the British helmet, utilizing for the purpose our old black woolen campaign hat. We turned down the brim all around, pulled up the top, stuck a spike into it, and fastened the screaming eagle on in front, and we were the happy possessors of a helmet! The Prussian king who first introduced the spiked helmet in his army was a gentleman, whatever else he may have been, and if he could by any chance learn what an abortion the third generation of his helmet had become in our hands, I am sure he would rise from his grave and tender you his most humble and profuse apologies for having unconsciously been the cause of such outrageous offense to your artistic sense. "MARS."

A PLEA FOR THE CAVALRY LIEUTENANTS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I think most cavalry officers think alike in regard to the urgent necessity for a reorganization of the artillery and infantry arms, and I believe that, during the present Congressional session little, if any, influence has been brought by cavalry officers to defeat such measures. But I desire to call attention to one fact that seems to have been overlooked, and that is in regard to the injustice that will be worked to the junior cavalry officers by the passage of the Lamont bill. Promotion in the cavalry, especially for the younger Captains, has been comparatively rapid, and the reorganization of the artillery and infantry, besides bringing long-suffering officers of these arms up to, or towards, the grades deserved by length of service, will simply tend to equalize the rank of all officers of, say, eighteen years' service, and over. But will it be just to the present Lieutenants of Cavalry, especially the younger ones, whose promotion has been just as slow, or slower, than their classmates of the artillery and infantry (and whose promotion will henceforth be equally slow), to place these classmates in advance of them. This is what the Lamont bill will do. If it passes the present Junior 1st Lieutenants and Senior 2d Lieutenants of Cavalry will in a few years be appealing for legislation to equalize the injustice of the bill. In remedying one piece of injustice, there is certainly no reason for committing another act of injustice. The promotion which will follow from the reorganization of the artillery and infantry should certainly be equalized among the three arms. The Cummings bill, or one which will at least permit the transfer of Cavalry Captains and Lieutenants (most of whom are well fitted by education to perform the duties of the artillery and infantry) is the only just bill for all arms. "YELLOW BOY."

THE MARINE BAND'S HORN OF PLENTY.

(From the Washington "Evening Star.")

"The Marine Band, now the pride of the nation's capital," said an old musician, "had but few brass instruments except bugles when it was organized. Indeed, there were but few brass instruments in use in those days, for cornets, alto horns and tubas are comparatively new. I remember to have seen the Marine Band marching through the streets of this city, led by six violinists, with two or three violas, a fiddle in size between the ordinary violin and the violoncello. Nearly all the other instruments were reed, flageolets and clarinets, with an occasional French horn. The big attraction of the band for street parades was a chime of bells, which were carried on a big stick above the player's head. He shook them as the band marched along, and made a great deal of noise if not music. Cymbals, drums, bass and snare were more in evidence as features than now. The Marine Band had the honor and credit of inventing what was called the boom-pah horn. It was a

horn of immense size. It was not intended so much for musical purposes as it was to carry off plunder. Whenever the band officiated at receptions, banquets, and the like, the bandmen packed it full of good things for the children at home."

CLUB PRIVILEGES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

(From the New York Times.)

The members of the Army and Navy stationed at or resident in or near New York are eligible to most of the New York clubs. There seems to be no consensus of opinion or similarity of regulations as to their terms of admission, however. They pay no initiation fees at the Lotos, but are subject to the annual dues. There are twenty-eight Army and Navy men in the Union. There they are exempt from the initiation fee, but pay the annual dues of \$75, except when visiting the city for six months only, in which case they become six months' visitors and pay the yearly dues. The University Club seems to be the most popular among the Army and Navy men, as it has 146 members of this class. It designates them as non-resident members, requires them to be graduates of West Point or Annapolis, and to pay only \$25, the non-resident annual dues, except when ordered on service outside of the United States, or more than 250 miles from New York, when their dues are remitted during their time of absence.

The Metropolitan Club has no regular rule for the admission of Army and Navy members, but takes them in from time to time on such conditions as the Board of Governors may determine. The Union League Club ranks Army and Navy men with clergymen, and admits them for \$150 initiation fee and \$30 annual dues. These dues may be remitted, however, when absence on official service amounts to more than one year. The annual dues for non-residents of the Union League Club are \$45. There are comparatively few Army and Navy men in the Union League. The Racquet Club has no provision for the admission of Army and Navy members. At the St. Nicholas Club they pay, with clergymen, an initiation fee of \$100, and no dues, and eighteen have availed themselves of the privilege. The New York Yacht Club admits Army and Navy men on the active list, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$25, but exacts no annual dues.

The University Athletic Club admits Army and Navy men as non-resident members on the same terms as the University, and the 7th Regt. Veteran Club admits them as associate members on an entrance fee of \$50, but no dues. This last club has the second largest number of Army and Navy men to the University on its roll—sixty-seven. At its last annual meeting the Calumet Club decided to admit Army and Navy men and members of the Diplomatic and Consular Service in New York without initiation fee, and at annual dues of \$50.

The Metropolitan Club of Washington has no provision for Army and Navy officers, but the Maryland Club of Baltimore admits them at \$50 initiation and \$30 annual dues, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia admits them without initiation, but compels them to pay annual dues of \$80.

WEST POINT.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a large audience was gathered in the library last Thursday evening, March 19, to welcome Miss Evelyn Hilliard, the elocutionist, to whose coming reference was made in last week's letter. Miss Hilliard was introduced by Col. Michie. On Friday evening a paper was read by Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., before the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute. Subject, "The Necessity for Ballistic Instruction." The reading was held in the lecture room of the drawing academy. On the same evening a session of the young people's dancing class was held.

To the great disappointment of the cadets and of their prospective partners, the German announced for Saturday afternoon was necessarily omitted, as the hop room was filled with the engineering drawings of the first class. What is known as the Easter hop will occur, it is expected, on Saturday in Easter week, April 11. At the cadet concert on Saturday evening, which was held in the gymnasium, under the direction of Mr. George Essigke, the performance was exceptionally good. The selection from "Carmen" and the solos by Mr. Essigke on the sither and violin were among the numbers repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. The services at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, archdeacon of New York.

It is very gratifying to their friends to learn that the sons of Col. Tidball, Capt. Godfrey, Maj. Baird, Capt. Pope, the late Maj. Comly and the late Col. Benjamin are among the successful candidates for admission to the Academy. J. Hudson Poole, of Washington, son of Maj. De Witt C. Poole, retired, passed the examination successfully, but as his principal was equally successful there exists no vacancy for him.

Lieut. R. L. Howze, 6th Cav., has been ordered to duty in the department of tactics in the absence of Lieut. M. T. Butler on sick leave.

A heavy fall of snow succeeded the milder weather which prevailed during the latter part of the week, and the ground is still covered with snow, a somewhat unusual circumstance thus late in the season. As it is not favorable for drilling the cadets are not complaining of the weather, however.

AS ENGLAND SEES IT.

(From "The Naval and Military Record.")

War between America and Spain could have but one result. Blood will tell. It will be our energetic, self-reliant, dogged race against the proud but frivolous Spaniard, who, with Moorish blood in his veins, is never convinced of the seriousness of anything in life, except, perhaps, death. If, therefore, the United States has determined that Cuba shall be independent the independence of Cuba is assured. If the forces which Spain can throw into the island are not equal to the task of repressing a revolutionary movement, we may be sure they would be quickly driven out were an Army of the United States landed there in aid of the rebels. America has ships enough to prevent aid from reaching the Spanish soldiers in Cuba. It would be well, therefore, for the Spanish government to come as speedily as possible to terms with President Cleveland.

TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

U. S. R. Ship WWabash, Navy Yard, Boston.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I am requested to prepare for the New England Historic Genealogical Society a paper on the "Medical Officers of the Navy," from New England. Will you kindly give me your assistance and that of the "Journal" in the fur-

therance of this work? I shall be pleased to have the titles of publications, papers, etc., on the subject. In particular, I desire to obtain a complete list of the names of those New England men who have served as medical officers in the Navy from the beginning of our national existence. Permit me to thank you for the favors herein requested.

F. B. STEPHENSON,
Surgeon, U. S. N.

SOME RUSSIAN NOTES.

Our St. Petersburg exchange, "The Novosty," ridicules the statement of the London "Daily News" that Russia is moving for the partition of the Turkish Empire among the Powers. "Russia's policy has always been as much opposed to the partition of Turkey as to forming alliances with her. The partition of Empires is not accomplished by a mere sign of the hand, but comes as the result either of natural historical processes or by means of favorable conditions. History records many examples of Empires completely razed from the world's stage, civil and foreign wars and regeneration have been the chief causes of the downfall of Empires. But Turkey, although weakened and harassed by wars and internal revolution, still has not reached that degree of internal decay which carries a partition through of itself without the use of any sort of force. Turkey is weak, but, as was shown by the last war, she is still capable of stubborn resistance. The Russian policy in regard to Turkey passed through several stages after the war of 1877-78, but its general aim has remained the same, and consists in maintaining the existing order of things. It is possible to destroy Turkey, but the question immediately rises: What is to replace it?"

The veterans of Sebastopol held a banquet in one of the important St. Petersburg restaurants on the evening of Feb. 24. The "Novosty" notes the fact that in spite of the large number of deaths in the organization 39 members drew up around the board, over which the Grand Duke Mikail Nikolaevitch presided.

The revision of the Russian military penal code, now in progress under the supervision of the Minister of War, is the subject of an important communication addressed to our St. Petersburg exchange, "The Novosty." The correspondent, speaking with due deference, but with evident authority, points out that advantage should be taken of the present revision of the general penal code to establish between it and the military code a perfect correspondence. "The military code, considered as a special code," he writes, "ought to include only such provisions as are excepted from the common laws, to which all other ordinances should be relegated. It is to be regretted that this system, undoubtedly just and prudent, has for many years not been observed in our military legislation, with the result that the military penal statutes either defeat the general code or in certain cases are in direct contradiction to it."

As an illustration of this inconsistency the correspondent of "The Novosty" selects the regulations governing duels between officers announced by the Department of War on May 22, 1894. "This statute provides that in all cases of insult derogatory to the dignity of the official rank, or affecting an officer's standing with his comrades, or others, the commander of the regiment shall refer the matter to a committee of officers, the majority of them of the first rank, who shall constitute a court of honor. This court shall then take measures to reconcile the disputants, on condition that such measures are consistent with the dignity of the official rank and the traditions of the division. Failing in this the court shall declare that a duel is the only honorable means of satisfying the wounded honor, and shall use its influence with the seconds, and that the conditions of the duel shall conform to the conditions of the case. If in the course of two weeks after the finding of the court the duel has not been fought, and the officer has not handed in his resignation from the service, then, on the motion of the commander of the regiment, he is dismissed without appeal." The military chiefs reserve the right to revise the finding of the court.

"It is evident from these regulations," continues the correspondent, "that the military code tolerates and even encourages dueling, whereas the common-law forbids it, and prosecutes it under the penal code and often by capital punishment, e. g., in the case of death or serious injuries resulting from the duel. Manifestly such contradictions ought not to exist." The correspondent is also of the opinion that the revised code will remove the inconsistency. The reasons assigned are three in number. First, the absence of any real motive for the regulation of May, 1894; the recognition among the military chiefs that the idea of "the honor of the uniform," desirable within certain limits, can be pushed too far, and third, a growing tendency among commanders to interpret that statute freely, and in such cases as they are unable to reconcile disputes, to hand the guilty parties over to the police or remand them to the guardhouse.

RECENT DEATHS.

John C. Winder, who died at Raleigh, N. C., March 22, was the son of the late John Henry Winder, formerly Major 3d U. S. Art., who resigned in April, 1861, to join the Confederate Army.

A dispatch of March 21, from Key West, Fla., says: "Stephen Keogh, Chief Engr. of the Revenue cutter McLane, was found drowned this morning. His body lay in about two feet of water about a hundred yards from the beach and the same distance from the cutter. He evidently fell overboard from the dock last night, as he was about to go on board."

Mrs. Cooper, widow of Commo. George H. Cooper, U. S. N., died March 19 and the funeral took place March 21 from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Page C. Dennis, 280 West Seventy-third street, New York City. Commo. Cooper died June 5, 1874.

Col. Charles H. Buehler, who served gallantly during the war in command of the 165th Pennsylvania Vols. and was vice-president of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, died March 24.

Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl, U. S. N., who died March 21 at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Hatie, New York, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in 1870, attained the grade of Surgeon in 1881 and was retired Dec. 2, 1891, for disability incurred in the line of duty. Dr. Heyl had always attended to his own illnesses, and although he had been for many years a sufferer from diabetes, his family was not aware of the serious nature of his illness. He was taken suddenly ill while in a barber's shop, and was removed to his home, where he died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and two children—Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., and a daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. William Hogg, U. S. N.

In a letter dated San Francisco, March 18, 1896, Mr. John P. Babcock says "I notice in a clipping taken from the Washington 'Post' and also from a dispatch of Associated Press in speaking of the death of Lieut. William

C. Babcock, U. S. N., the following: "Lieut. Babcock was the second son of John P. Babcock, the distinguished lawyer of Fremont, O. . . . His mother, Mrs. William S. Trumbull, resides at the present time in Columbus. We are at a loss to know who could have made this mistake, and will be obliged if you will correct it, and say that he was a son of L. A. Babcock, the first Adjutant General of Minnesota, and that his mother, Mrs. Charles L. Rhodes, resides at the Colonial, San Francisco, with his brother, John P. Babcock."

That distinguished officer and engineer, Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Washington, D. C., at 2 P. M., March 25. He on that day, accompanied by his son, was on his way to his office in the new Congressional Library Building, of the construction of which he had charge, and became ill. A physician was summoned and administered remedies which relieved him sufficiently to enable him to be removed to his home. There, after suffering another relapse, he suddenly died, as is supposed, from paralysis of the heart. The record of Gen. Casey was well summed up in the general order issued by the Secretary of War on the occasion of his retirement. He was appointed at large to the Military Academy and graduated at the head of his class and was appointed brevet 2d Lieutenant, C. E., in 1852. His earliest service was on the construction of Fort Delaware and harbor and river improvements in Delaware River and Bay, and at the Military Academy, with engineer troops, as assistant instructor of practical engineering, and as assistant professor of engineering. In 1860, in command of a detachment of engineer troops in the Northwest, he was engaged in the construction of a wagon road from Vancouver, Washington, to Cowlitz River, Ore., and the important duty of selecting and surveying military reservations on Puget Sound. From duty as assistant engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., on the staff of the C. O., D. Va., he was ordered in 1861 to that of superintending engineer of the permanent defenses and field fortifications upon the coast of Maine. In 1864 he was on special duty with the N. A. squadron in the first expedition against Fort Fisher. Having passed through the grades of Lieutenant and Captain and reached that of Major, he was breveted in March, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. While assistant to the Chief of Engineers, in the summer of 1873, he was sent to Europe on professional service. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in 1874. Later he served as superintending engineer, District of Columbia, and had charge of the Potomac aqueduct, and to him was committed the completion of the State, War and Navy Department Building, of the Washington national monument, the construction of the Medical Museum and Library, the erection of the Jefferson monument in Newburgh, N. Y., the one to mark the birthplace of Washington, and the Garfield statue and pedestal. From 1886 to 1888 he was president of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and other public works at New York. On July 6, 1888, he was appointed Chief of Engineers and as such was charged with the construction of the Congressional Library Building. In appreciation of his ability the Congress of the United States, by its act approved Aug. 5, 1892, has continued him, after retirement, in charge of this work until it shall have been completed. A vigor of administration, a skill in profession, and an unsullied integrity have characterized the execution by him of the varied and important duties confided to his charge. The Congressional Library, upon which Gen. Casey was engaged at the time of his death, promises to have the rare distinction of being a government building which is completed within the limit of time and limit of price fixed for it. Gen. Casey is of a Rhode Island family and of military descent, and his father was Gen. Silas Casey. One of his brothers is Capt. Silas Casey, of the Navy, and another was Edw. W. Casey, 22d Inf., killed by an Indian in 1891. He was a brother-in-law of the late Col. Robt. N. Scott and the late Col. Lewis P. Hunt, 14th Inf. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the late Prof. Wier. He was thus associated by marriage with several families well known in Army circles. One of Gen. Casey's sons, Capt. Thomas L. Casey, is following in the Corps of Engineers the brilliant example of his distinguished father, and another, Edward Pearce Casey, is a young architect of distinguished reputation for his years. Gen. Casey was born at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., May 10, 1831, his father at that time being a 2d Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Inf.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

The past week has been rather an uneventful one to the fleet now at anchor in Hampton Roads. The crew of the Raleigh are making preparations for a hop to be held on board ship in the near future. The boys in blue from the ships in the harbor came ashore on March 18 for marching exercise and drill. The band from the flagship New York accompanied them and rendered the occasion brilliant and attractive, as well as instructive.

Dr. A. S. Polhemus, U. S. A., and Mrs. Polhemus have been spending a week at the post, stopping at the Hygeia Hotel. The doctor is East on a sick leave, but he looked remarkably well, the Eastern atmosphere apparently having done him much good.

The following 2d Lieutenants are at the post undergoing their examination for promotion to the next higher grade: S. S. Jordan, 5th; W. A. Bethel, 4th; M. K. Barroll, 2d; D. Skerrett, 5th; E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5th; A. Campbell and J. P. Hains, 3d, and W. Lassiter. Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., who has been absent from the post for some six weeks on duty as inspector of the North Atlantic District, has returned home and has resumed his duties as Director of Instruction at the Artillery School.

The Artillery School Baseball Club played a game with the Philadelphia league team, now practicing at the Soldiers' Home, on March 21. The Artillery School boys did not have as good an opinion of their abilities as ball players after the game as they did before it, as the leaguers made them hunt leather at a lively rate; however, they had the satisfaction of making nine safe hits off the crack pitchers of the Philadelphia team, and, although the game was entirely one-sided, they feel that they did well. Score—Philadelphia 31, Artillery School 2.

Sergt. James D. Winne, U. S. A., retired, was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., last Thursday, March 19, to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Mary Mebus, wife of Mr. Henry Mebus, an employe of the Government on Governors Island. Sergt. Winne returned home March 22. Sergt. Christian F. Wolf, Bat. M., 3d Art., was placed on the retired list on March 20, he having completed thirty years' service. Sergt. Wolf has a long and useful career as a soldier, having first entered the service during the war of the rebellion, and in him the service has lost a good, valuable man.

The Engineer Department is busily engaged in locating the site for the new 16-12 in. mortar battery to be erected at the post during the coming summer. This battery, when completed, will add much to the defensiveness of the post.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 20, 1896.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1897, approved March 16, 1896.

G. O. 7, Dept. of Missouri, March 19, 1896.

Directs that practical instruction under A. R. 230 will commence April 1 and be continued until Oct. 31, except when interrupted by target practice. All officers will be required to attend the drills and no men will be excused, except those authorized by existing orders and regulations. In accordance with A. R. 1544 the months of April and October are designated for instruction and practice in military signaling.

G. O. 2, Dept. of Dakota, March 18, 1896.

Publishes instructions governing and the periods to be devoted to target practice, drills and other military exercises, under the heads of target practice, military signaling, drills, practice marches, lyceums and post schools.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 23, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1896.

Retirements.

By operation of law, Section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Capt. George A. Drew, 3d Cav., March 15, 1896. For disability incident to the service, Sec. 1251, R. S. Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf., March 17, 1896. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., is extended six months. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 9.) Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., having reported for duty, is announced as Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota. (G. O. 3, D. Dak., March 19.)

1st Lieut. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., will report to hte C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty until the arrival thereof of Maj. Robert H. White, Surg. (S. O. 29, D. Cal., March 9.)

During the absence from duty, by reason of sickness, of 1st Class Sergt. Francis Creighton, Signal Corps, Sergt. Charles S. Wallace, now on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is detailed in his stead. (S. O., D. Cal., March 16.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 18.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. Paul R. Brown, Surg. (Fort Hamilton, March 19.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation to Fort DuChesne to Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Martin Rose. (Washington Barracks, March 21.)

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to the Reading Iron Works, Reading, Pa., on official business. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 24.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of 23 days, is granted Capt. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. (Fort Thomas, March 22.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., is extended five days. (S. O. 25, D. Colo., March 17.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 24.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 33, D. Tex., March 19.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 5th Cav., is extended one day. (S. O. 32, D. Tex., March 17.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for 10 days is granted Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (S. O. 24, D. Colo., March 14.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The following changes among the enlisted men of the 9th Cav. were made on March 19: Corp. Charles Pugh, Troop I, tendered his resignation as Corporal; Lance Corp. George Warn, Troop I, was appointed Corporal; Sergt. Allen Briggs, Troop H, was detailed as regimental standard bearer. The following non-commissioned officers are detailed as a permanent color guard for all regimental formations mounted and dismounted: Corps. George Lyman, Troop A, Brent Woods, C, and William Harper, E. The following Corporals are designated to replace any of the above in the case of absence of any kind: Corps. Samuel Covington, Troop G, Eleazer N. Reynolds, H, and George W. Goff, K. Pvt. Gilbert Scruggs, Troop G, is transferred to the band.

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

The following transfers in the 10th Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. Percy E. Trippe, from Troop H to I; 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, from Troop I to H. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 21.)

The leave for seven days granted Col. John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 40, D. Dak., March 13.)

Corp. Walter Johnson, Troop G, 10th Cav., having been tried by a G. C. M. at Fort Custer, Mont., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, was "acquitted." (S. O. 39, D. Dak., March 12.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Sergt. John E. Hogan, Bat. C, 1st Art., tried at Fort Wadsworth and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc., was sentenced "to forfeit \$20 and to be reprimanded in orders." The sentence, except so much of it as provides "to be reprimanded in orders," is approved. (S. O. 68, D. E., March 24.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about March 22, 1896, is granted Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art., R. O. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 20.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 20.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, March 18.)

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., is placed in charge of the post garden. (Fort Warren, March 20.)

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., is detailed in charge of post garden. (Fort Trumbull, March 22.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Corp. John Welsh, H, 3d Art., has been promoted Ser-

geant and Lance Corp. W. B. Walker appointed Corporal.

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 23.)

The following transfers in the 5th Art. are ordered: 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, from Bat. A to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. John W. Joyes, from Bat. H to Bat. A. Lieut. Burgess will continue on duty with Light Bat. F, as attached thereto. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 24.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., and 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate. (S. O. 42, D. Dak., March 18.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 18, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 39, D. Dak., March 12.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Under G. O. 80, the C. O. Fort McPherson will grant Sergt. John H. Warren, Co. H, 5th Inf., a furlough for three months, to terminate June 22. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 20.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lance Corp. G. M. Branham, Co. E, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

During the absence of Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., Lieut. W. C. Bennett will take charge of calisthenics and gymnastics. (Fort Thomas, March 18.)

Leave for 14 days is granted Capt. B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf. (S. O. 66, D. E., March 21.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, March 17.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 19, c. s., D. Platte, in the place of 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., relieved. (S. O. 33, D. Platte, March 20.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

The leave for 10 days granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, Adj. 9th Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 20.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following promotions were made in Co. G, 11th Inf. on March 19: Corp. James B. Troeter, to be Sergeant, vice Van Wie, discharged; Pvt. Martin Kimble, to be Corporal, vice Troeter, promoted.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following appointment in Co. B, 12th Inf. was made on March 21: Lance Corp. Gust Erikson, to be Corporal, vice Abbey, discharged.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Sergt. H. Loskowski and Sergt. O. Sydow, C, 13th Inf., will return to Fort Niagara. (Fort Porter, March 18.)

Lance Corp. J. Daemeke, H, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. M. McQuinney, Co. G, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. A. Butterfield appointed Corporal.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., is granted seven days' leave. (Fort Columbus, March 24.)

Sergt. F. Surprenant, G, 13th Inf., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Porter, March 23.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

2d Lieut. P. L. Miles, 14th Inf., was ordered to conduct a detachment of military prisoners from Vancouver Barracks to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 42, March 13.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

A Fort Sheridan dispatch of March 20 says: Pvt. Allen, of Co. A, 15th Inf., shot and mortally wounded Pvt. D. M. Call, of the same company in barracks shortly after 9 this morning. While being disarmed, Allen was accidentally shot with his own revolver, and he also will probably die. The two men, it is said, had been engaged in a boxing match, in which Allen was worsted. At the end of the bout Allen left the quarters. A few minutes later he returned, carrying a revolver, and, before he could be stopped, fired at his adversary. A rush was made for Allen, and in the confusion the revolver was again discharged, this bullet wounding Allen. He is believed to be insane. It is said the boxing match was not friendly, as the men quarrelled at the breakfast table and agreed to settle the trouble in that way. A later dispatch reports the death of Pvt. Call.

Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business. (S. O. 43, D. Mo., March 20.)

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf. (S. O. 41, D. Mo., March 17.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect March 19, is granted Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf. (S. O. 40, D. Mo., March 16.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. John E. Woodward, 16th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 19.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. F. S. Wild, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 18.)

Lieut. W. C. Wren, Adj. 17th Inf., is appointed officer in charge of fire apparatus, and Lieut. H. R. Perry is designated as his assistant. (Columbus Barracks, March 19.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 69, D. E., March 25.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about March 23, is granted 2d Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 18th Inf. (S. O. 33, D. Tex., March 17.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSCHINE.

Pvt. Byron K. Smith, Co. C, 23d Inf., was on March 21 appointed Sergeant.

The following promotion and appointment was made on March 18 made in Co. D, 23d Inf.: Corp. Wm. Twist, to be Sergeant, vice Welton, reduced; Pvt. Alphonse Stroebclair, to be Corporal, vice Twist, promoted.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 25. Detail: Capt. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; Ammon A. Augur, 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Joseph D. Leitch, Samuel V. Hant, 24th Inf.; William Yates, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. John H. Seyburn, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 25, D. Colo., March 17.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, March 19. Detail: Maj. Wm.

H. McLaughlin, Capt. Charles H. Noble, William V. Richards, Theophilus W. Morrison, Samuel R. Whittall, Thomas C. Woodbury, 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, Warren H. Cowles, Beaumont B. Buck, 2d Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Guy G. Palmer, Charles W. Castle, Benjamin T. Simmons, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Isaac Erwin, 16th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 25, D. Colo., March 17.)

At Fort Keogh, Mont., April 2, 1896. Detail: Lieut. Col. Edward M. Gale, 3d Inf.; Maj. Chambers McKibbin, 25th Inf.; James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav.; James M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf.; Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Joseph Hale, 3d Inf.; David B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; James B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf.; William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; John G. Ballance, 22d Inf.; George Andrews, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate, J. A. (S. O. 41, D. Dak., March 17.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., March 18. Detail: Maj. Charles S. Isley, Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, Jerald A. Olmsted, Clarence A. Stedman, Joseph Garrard, 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 2d Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, Edward E. Hartwick, George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 31, D. Platte, March 14.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 26. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg.; Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; John B. Rodman, John C. Dent, Frederick D. Sharp, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, William P. Burnham, Thomas M. Moody, George H. Estes, Jr., Charles C. Smith, Lorrain T. Richardson, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 41, D. Mo., March 17.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., on Tuesday, April 14, 1896, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Henry S. Turrill, Surg.; Capt. Jefferson D. Pindexter, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg. The following officer will report before the above board: 1st Lieut. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 23.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, April 14, 1896, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen., and Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg. The following named officers will report before the above board: 1st Lieut. Merritt W. Ireland, Asst. Surg.; Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg.; George M. Wells, Asst. Surg. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 23.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Curtis E. Price, Surg. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 25.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding five visits during the months of April, May and June, 1896, from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 25.)

1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., is designated to inspect sixteen cavalry horses for which 1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, Q. M., Fort Washakie, Wyo., is accountable, declared by a board of survey to be unfit for service. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 21.)

Corp. E. W. Deuel, L. 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. P. Bauman appointed Corporal.

The regimental board of examination, consisting of Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., C. H. Hunter and G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., will meet at Fort Hamilton not later than April 15 for organization, etc. (1st Art., March 26.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Thomas, Detail: Capt. S. Baker and F. G. Townsend and Lieut. B. A. Poore and W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, March 24.)

Sergt. J. E. M. Mitchell, M. 3d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. G. Lee appointed Corporal.

Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 5th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McPherson, March 23.)

Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf., is charged with the necessary arrangements for the funeral of Pvt. Frederick Mans, Co. B, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, March 23.)

Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., is appointed range officer. (Fort Thomas, March 23.)

Signal class will report to Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., Signal Officer, for examination, etc. (Columbus Barracks, March 23.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Yates to Plattsburg Barracks, Post Chaplain D. R. Lowell from Fort Douglas to treatment at the hospital at Hot Springs; Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. D., to Fort Meade for inspection of cavalry horses; Capt. S. E. Stuart, Ordnance Dept. to Washington in reference to the manufacture of powder. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 26.)

The following petition, dated Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 10, 1896, has been sent to the honorable chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs (through Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.): "We, the undersigned officers of the 8th Regt. of Infantry, U. S. Army, believing that the plan for the reorganization of the Army proposed by the Honorable Secretary of War will greatly promote the efficiency of the military establishment, do respectfully petition your committee to direct their efforts toward securing the enactment into law of this plan of reorganization." The petition is signed by every officer but two on duty with the regiment at Fort Russell.

The U. S. battleship Massachusetts on her builders' trial trip off the Delaware capes on March 21, it is reported, made 15.6-16 knots per hour. Her contract speed is 15 knots.

Miss Wallace, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, 2d Cav., left on Tuesday, March 16, to visit Fort Leavenworth en route East.

The musical element of the garrison has organized a weekly musical. The first meeting was held at Maj. and Mrs. Viele's. The hop on Thursday, March 19, was very well attended for a Lenten dance, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold entertained a number of their friends at a most delightful supper.

Mrs. Gray, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, left on Friday, On Friday, March 20, Capt. August entertained at cards, Mrs. Knox and Capt. Grimes winning the prizes.

Important Army maneuvers are to be carried out in the Alpine departments of France towards the end of next summer. Thirty-six thousand men will be mobilized under the command of Gen. Zédé, Military Governor of Lyons.

DISMISSAL OF DR. KERSHNER.

G. C. M. O. No. 30, Navy Dept., March 19, 1896.

I. Before a G. C. M., convened at the Navy Yard, New York, May 6, 1895, and of which Rear-Adm. John G. Walker, U. S. N., is president, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, U. S. N. Charge I.—"Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy." Charge II.—"Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals." (As the facts recorded in the specifications are well known we do not repeat them here). Plea to the charges and specifications: "Not guilty." Finding: Charge I, the first specification, "proved;" the second specification, "proved in part." Charge II.—The first specification, "proved;" the second specification, "proved in part;" of the charge "Guilty." Sentence.—The Court thereupon sentenced the said Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, U. S. N., "to be dismissed from the Navy of the United States."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, U. S. N., having been approved by me, were, in conformity with Article Fifty-three of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes), submitted to the President of the United States, with the recommendation that the sentence be confirmed. The following are the orders of the President indorsed thereon:

Executive Mansion, March 17, 1896.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, U. S. N., is hereby confirmed and approved.

I have examined all the proceedings in this case and everything bearing upon it with the utmost care, and would have been glad to find a justification for a mitigation of the sentence imposed. I have not been able, however, to escape the conviction that Med. Insp. Kershner, with an unworthy intent and in an insubordinate spirit, violated an important and salutary regulation of the Navy Department. I am also fully convinced that to conceal his fault he deliberately and under oath gave evidence before a court of inquiry which, if it did not technically constitute perjury, amounted to a plain and intentional suggestion of falsehood and a willful suppression of the truth.

These offenses of which the accused has been found guilty involve so much that is perilous to the high sense of honor that should characterize the personnel of our Navy and so much that is dangerous to proper discipline in that branch of our service that it seems to me a proper regard for public duty precludes any interference with the sentence which the court martial has imposed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

III. Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, U. S. N., accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Navy from the date of this order.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 24.—1st Lieut. Robert Nelson Getty, 22d Inf., to be Captain, March 17, 1896, vice Thorne, 22d Inf., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Harold Lincoln Jackson, 22d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 17, 1896, vice Getty, 22d Inf., promoted.

MARCH 25.—To be 2d Lieutenants: Corps, H. A. Sievert, E. H. Shaw and H. B. Turman, and Sergts. W. H. Cochran and H. E. Rethers.

Those officers and men of the Army who failed to get their pay last June on account of the deficiency then existing will be given their salaries when payments occur next month. The Army Appropriation bill contains an appropriation for this purpose and the necessary instructions have been issued for its operation. Pay which has been retained in the past will not be given to a soldier until his discharge, although there will be no further retention of pay in the future. Present indications are that there will be another large deficiency in pay this year.

Gossip concerning the transfers of regiments during the summer is prolific at the War Department. It is, however, extremely difficult to get accurate information. Gen. Miles' recommendations are now lying on the desk of the Secretary of War, but it is not expected that they will be acted upon before the latter part of next month or early in May. In any event, it is doubtful if any movements will be attempted before the latter part of June. This is due to the desire of the authorities to keep some money available for transportation purposes in cases of emergency. The total amount now available for transfers is between \$75,000 and \$80,000. Upon this sum few transfers can be made. When the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available, however, the transfers recommended by Gen. Miles may be made. The cavalry, so far as can be learned, is not affected by Gen. Miles' recommendation. Two artillery regiments are spoken of as having a chance for a change of station in case Gen. Miles' recommendations are adopted. These are the 3d and the 5th. The 3d is now in the South and the 5th is on the Pacific coast.

After months of work the experimental turret, which is to be fired at the Indian Head Proving Ground, has been completed at the Washington Navy Yard and will be shipped to Indian Head next week. It was expected that the turret would be finished some months ago, but the amount of work necessary on it, together with the changes made necessary by the decision to fit cast iron plates to it than the regular armor, with the exception of one plate, which is to be 15 inches in thickness and Harveyized, caused the delay. Unfortunately, the authorities were unable to keep a 13-inch gun at the Proving Ground at which the turret could be fired at. It is now the intention to use the 12-inch gun, and the authorities believe they will be able to get as much information from the trial with this caliber of weapon as they would with the heavier caliber.

The Navy Department is now considering the question of accepting or rejecting a lot of powder 13 inches in caliber manufactured for the battleship Oregon by the California Powder Works. The lot contains 25,000 pounds. Samples of this powder were tested at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, but only gave something like 2,000 feet per second velocity and 16 tons pressure. The Department is in need of the ammunition and may be it will decide to accept it notwithstanding its failure to meet requirements. Other samples of the same caliber of powder from the California Powder Works are expected to arrive at the Proving Ground and undergo test within the next few weeks.

CENTAURS OF THE ARMY.

Describing the cavalry drill at Fort Myer, a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says: "Within recent years a new form of training men for the saddle has been put into operation, which would unquestionably show by the excellence of the results which have been obtained that even the world-famed Cossack cavalry are in a fair way of being equaled in that class of riding in which they most excel by the farmers' sons and the city bred youths who go to make up the ranks of the enlisted men in the United States Army. This training has been accomplished despite the fact that our cavalry horse is a common beast, bought haphazard by the government at a price which brings out only those animals that cannot command the market."

There are several posts in the United States where this special cavalry drill is gone through with regularly. They do it at Fort Riley, at Fort Leavenworth and at Fort Ethan Allen, up in Vermont. But the post at Fort Myer, across the Potomac from Washington, may be said to be the only place where study is given exclusively to cavalry duties and riding. Here there are no side issues, and the entire attention of the officers at the post is given to the schooling of horse and man in the art. There is a large brick riding hall 100 feet wide and about twice as long, well lighted by windows along the sides, the floor of which is covered with many loads of tanbark, in which the soldiers of the post are put through their drill every morning at 10 o'clock. Friday is the gala day, however, for at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, invitations by card having been issued, the little gallery up at the north end of the hall is filled with pretty girls, their escorts, members of Congress and high official functionaries who come to see a drill which opens the eyes of the young man of society who rides after the hounds and of the veteran of the late war, who remembers only the rigors of a forced march or the gallop down in the face of an enemy.

"The soldier is no boaster, and it is with the greatest difficulty in the world that the men can be induced to talk about their work. They say that its excellence is due to the regularity of the drill, and the riding hall, which permits work in all weathers. Other posts could do the same under these conditions."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has had under consideration Senator Sewall's bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army, and while no conclusion was reached in regard to it, the general trend of the discussion was favorable to it. Some question was raised as to some of the details, and one thing that will be considered is whether, in view of the liberal increases in pay proposed by the bill, there should not be some reduction of the longevity pay of non-commissioned officers as now provided by law. The bill will probably be reported favorably, but it may be amended in some particulars.

Further experiments with the Indiana are to be conducted for the purpose of assisting the Walker Naval Board, just appointed, in its investigation of the comparative value of the single turrets as located on board the battleships of this type and the supposed turrets as designed for the Kearsarge and Kentucky. When that vessel leaves Port Royal after being docked, if that operation is ever accomplished, she will be placed at the disposal of the Walker Board, and, if it desires, there will be a repetition of the firing experiments which were conducted by the Board of Inspection and Survey. The board assembles March 31. It would appear from the tenor of the Secretary's letter that he is desirous of fortifying himself with data relative to double-deck turrets, in order to supply it to the Senate Naval Committee, which is directed by a Senate resolution to inquire into the value of the superposed turret for our men-of-war. The board will also pass upon the question of armament for the proposed ships. There is no doubt that the vessels will be supplied with four 13-inch guns, and, if unperposed turrets are retained, with four 8-inch guns; otherwise with eight 8-inch guns.

There are reports of proposed changes in high naval North Atlantic station that we doubt whether he would tie and Pacific stations. Secretary Herbert has been so well pleased with Adm. Bunce's administration of the North Atlantic station that we doubt whether he could be relieved, except at his own request, and he has been in command less than a year. Rear Adm. Beardslee's tour of sea duty expires in August next. The changes gossiped about include his early detachment and assignment to shore duty. In that event vacancies will exist in the commands of the Pacific station and the South Atlantic station. The gossips at the Department still assert that the South Atlantic billet lies between Commo. J. N. Miller and Commo. J. A. Howell. It is now said the officer who fails to get the assignment will stand a good chance of succeeding Rear Adm. Beardslee. But for the fact that he retires in 1897, Commo. R. R. Wallace would probably be sent to the Pacific station. Capt. J. J. Bartlett has been retained on the Lighthouse Board upon the suggestion of Rear Adm. Walker, and Capt. Harrington has been selected for the Terror in his stead. Capt. Harrington was intended to succeed Capt. Merrill Miller in command of the Raleigh. It is now expected that instead of being detached in April Capt. Miller will be retained in his present billet for a few months longer. Capt. Edwin M. Shepard is to be relieved of the command of the San Francisco in all probability before the summer is over. Capt. Nicoll Ludlow had been intended for this vessel, but it was found necessary to send him to the Monterey. No one has yet been definitely selected for the San Francisco. It is rumored at the Department that in the changes to take place, Capt. Robley D. Evans will be relieved of the command of the battleship Indiana. Capt. Evans was first assigned to duty in his present grade in command of the cruiser New York, but was afterwards transferred to the Indiana when that vessel went into commission. He went to sea in August, 1894, so that his two years' tour of duty will expire this summer. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Department for the commands of the battleships, and it is questioned whether Capt. Evans will be able to withstand it. In this event, the slate which is being prepared will have his name included for detachment and assignment to shore duty. The Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas and Baltimore will be placed in commission shortly after the first of the fiscal year, it is now believed, in which event commanding officers will have to be detailed for these vessels. Only the Massachusetts' commanding officer has been decided upon—Capt. Frederick Rodgers. The chances of Comdr. F. A. Cook securing the Oregon are still considered excellent, and his friends are anxious that one of the new battleships should secure so desirable a commanding officer as Capt. Cook on her initial cruise.

The Indiana was docked at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of March 27 at Port Royal, with 15 inches of water over the sill.

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SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Col. Theo. A. Dodge, U. S. A., has recently added another to his series of studies of "Great Captains," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The title of his present work is "Gustavus Adolphus," a history of the art of war from its revival after the Middle Ages to the end of the Spanish Succession War, with a detailed account of the campaigns of the great Swede and of the most famous campaigns of Turenne, Condé, Eugene and Marlborough, with 237 charts, maps, plans of battles and tactical maneuvers, cuts of uniforms, arms and weapons. "Frederick the Great" and "Napoleon" are to follow, and with them will be completed a library of eleven volumes, all from the pen of this industrious and interesting writer. His experience certainly shows that there is a mission for the retired officer, though all are not gifted with Col. Dodge's fondness for study or his facility in literary composition. The present volume covers a large field of investigation, and this investigation has not been limited to the written records, for, as the author tells us, he has uniformly got his best suggestions from a visit to the famous battlefields whose history he records. "However changed in minor details, they remain substantially as they were." An interesting table in the appendix gives the statistics of twenty-five modern battlefields, from Breitenfeld in 1631 to Pultona in 1709. There is also a valuable list

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of dates, from the battle of Hastings, 1066, to the death of Charles XII., 1718. We have already exhausted ourselves in the commendation of Col. Dodge's excellent series of historical studies. They are indispensable to a well-equipped military library. About one-half of this volume of 864 pages is devoted to Gustavus Adolphus and the rest to Cromwell, Turenne, Condé, Wrangel, Prince Eugene, Charles XII. and other great soldiers, with studies of some of their principal battles, illustrating the unflinching and unchanging principles of the art of war. It is, in fact, a treatise on the art of war, illustrated by some of the most brilliant examples of its application in modern times.

D. Appleton & Co. publish a new novel by A. Conan Doyle entitled "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard." It is a story of uninterrupted adventure by a soldier of Napoleon, some of it under the directions of the Emperor himself. It is told in the first person by its imaginary hero, who, were he a living person, might lay himself open to the charge of departing somewhat from the modesty becoming a hero. However, the interest of the narrative excuses this trifling departure from verisimilitude.

The "Wrong Man" is the last of the "Tales from Town Topics," now numbering nineteen. Besides this novelette by Champion Bissell, the volume contains a choice collection of short stories, poems and witticisms such as enliven the weekly issues of "Town Topics."

"Random Thoughts," by John Mullin Batten, B. E. M. D., late Acting Asst. Surg. in U. S. Navy, Pittsburg, Pa., is a new edition of a volume previously published by the author, revised and enlarged with additional matter. This includes a letter acknowledging a volume sent in 1890 to the mother of Comdr. William B. Cushing, U. S. N., whose heroism is described here by a friend and associate. This letter was written by Mrs. Cushing's son-in-law, Mr. Bouton, she being then 83 years of age and afflicted with paralysis. In his letter Mr. Bouton says: "It is rarely that we see a mother that has borne four as noble sons as did Mrs. Cushing. Alas! They are all dead—one buried at Tucson, Ariz., one at Dunkirk, N. Y., one at West Point and one, the hero of the Albatross, at Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Cushing died on March 26, 1891."

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a "Metrical History of the Life and Times of Napoleon Bonaparte," a collection of poems and songs, many from obscure and anonymous sources, selected and arranged with introductory notes and connecting narrative by William J. Hillis, with 25 photogravure illustrations. The introductions to the 145 poems and songs are not the least interesting part of the work. Taken together they furnish a running history of Napoleon and his time from Corsica to St. Helena.

Columbian Knowledge Series, No. 3, published by Roberts Bros., Boston, is a "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries," by A. W. Greely, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Chief

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Signal Officer of the Army. It is illustrated by a portrait of the author and eleven maps. It is a compilation by an author thoroughly familiar with his subject from 50,000 pages of original narrative. It is not a narrative of Arctic discoveries but a statement of their results.

"Echoes of Battle," by Bushrod Washington James, Philadelphia, published by Henry T. Coates & Co., is a handsomely illustrated volume of prose and verse, the result of a visit in the summer of 1895 to the battlefields of the Revolution and the Rebellion. The author's verse is not as good as his prose, which consists of descriptions of battles. These are interesting and are in part records of personal experience. The seventy illustrations are exceptionally fine, and the volume is unusually well printed.

We have also received the following new publications, some of which we reserve for future notice: "Charles XII. and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire, 1682-1719," by R. Nisbet Bain, author of "Gustavus III. of Sweden." G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. This is one of the "Heroes of the Nations" series, edited by Evelyn Abbott, M. A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. It has twenty-eight illustrations and maps.

"A Catechism of Outpost Duty, Including Advance Guards, Rear Guards and Reconnaissance," by Arthur L. Wagner, Capt. 6th Inf., U. S. A.; Instructor in Art of War at the U. S. Inf. and Cav. School; author of "The Service of Security and Information," "Organization and Tactics," etc. An abridgment in the form of questions and answers of "The Service of Security and Information." Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson Kimberly Publishing Co.

"The Life of Edward Lord Hawke, Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1766 to 1771," by Montague Burrows, Capt. R. N. (retired list); Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford and Fellow of All Souls, F. S. A., etc.; Officier de l'Instruction Publique, France. New edition, revised and condensed, with index. London: W. H. Allen & Co., Ltd.

"Ironclads in Action," a sketch of naval warfare from 1855 to 1895, with some account of the development of the battleship in England, by H. W. Wilson, with an introduction by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," etc., with maps, plans and illustrations, in two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"From Manassas to Appomattox," memoirs of the Civil War in America, by James Longstreet, Lieut. Gen. Confederate Army, illustrated with plates, maps, portraits and engravings specially prepared for this work. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

"The Fifth Army Corps (Army of the Potomac)," a record of operations during the Civil War in the United States of America, 1861-1865, by William H. Powell, Lieut. Col. 11th Inf., U. S. A., with maps and illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

"Military Law and Precedents," by William Winthrop, Col. U. S. A., author of the "Annotated Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocates General. Second edition, revised and enlarged, in two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"The Yellowstone National Park—Historical and Descriptive," illustrated with maps, views and portraits by Hiram Martin Chittenden, Capt. C. E., U. S. A. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co.

Report of Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. A., to Gen. William B. Franklin, D. V. S., Nov. 30, 1895.

"Comedies of Courtship," by Anthony Hope. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"The New Centurion," a tale of automatic war, by James Eastwick. London: Longmans, Green & Co. and New York.

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PROPOSED BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., suggests that a board of education, from the five military institutions, be organized with the superintendent of West Point and the officers commanding the artillery, U. S. infantry and cavalry, cavalry and light artillery and U. S. engineer schools as members, to have a supervision over the one hundred or more colleges, universities and schools having military instructors detailed from the Army. Proper text-books to be supplied for theoretical instruction, and modern ordnance and equipment with the necessary quartermaster stores to be issued for practical instruction, the board to have general charge and recommend the course to be pursued by the officer acting as instructor. Officers detailed as professors of military science, etc., to be selected from the Captains and senior 1st Lieutenants of the line of the Army. The annual inspections of colleges should be made by these officers, while on this duty, who have had a year's experience as instructors, and in this way opportunity would be given to interchange views and make comparisons. Any student whose name has appeared in the official Army register should be permitted, if up to the required standard, to compete for a commission after having served six months as an enlisted man. Service at a college under Army military discipline should be equal to eighteen months in the ranks of a regiment. It is further suggested that the following articles be issued to all colleges, universities and schools where an officer is detailed as military instructor and United States arms have been supplied: One national United States flag, to be carried by the command when under arms and formed as a battalion. This flag to be made of strong bunting about two-thirds the size of the present silk United States color issued to regiments. Five or ten of the best rifles, breech-loading systems, now being manufactured in the United States, including one Whitney, Lee, Winchester, Remington, Hotchkiss, and the new Navy rifle, with others made at private armories in this country, that have been purchased and adopted by foreign powers. These rifles with different breech mechanism would be invaluable to the student receiving military instruction with the approval of the government. It would familiarize him with the system up to date now in use in this country and the private armories where the civilized nations of the world obtain the best arms procurable. The present Army rifle, adopted in 1892, may have to be replaced in another year by a more modern weapon. The obsolete Springfield system is now used by the university cadet, who is receiving a military education to fit him for a command in the Army or the National Guard. In a few years he will be the practical military head of his State or its Adjutant General, and may be directed to purchase a supply of small arms for the State troops. He has been taught when a cadet there was but one system. One quick-firing shell gun to take the place of muzzle-loading guns now at the colleges. To enable the students to have practical knowledge of pitching tents several should be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to each institution for that purpose, and it is suggested that this include one conical wall tent, complete, with pins; one wall tent, complete, with pins; one common tent with wall, complete, with pins; four pieces of shelter tent, with poles and pins. All officers detailed as professors of military science, etc., at colleges, universities and schools should be appointed recruiting officers and directed to enlist desirable men who apply, and if accepted they be sent direct to the nearest military post for assignment to one of the companies. The class of men obtained as recruits would be excellent, and if only one month is taken by each officer the Army would re-

ceive a thousand or more each year from this source alone.

England's preparations to send an expedition up the Nile ostensibly for the purpose of preventing a Mahdist invasion has had a bad effect upon European politics. In the first place, it has had a tendency to weaken the growing friendship between France and England, France looking upon the expedition as an excuse for the retention of a British force in Egypt. Germany, which has looked with disfavor upon any attempt of England to improve her position in Africa, is now applauding her intention with regard to the Nile expedition, if semi-official reports which have been published in Berlin are to be believed. And just as much as it antagonizes France this policy of the British Government draws it more closely to Germany. Russia is opposed to the Nile expedition. The Czar's decoration of King Menelek, announced last week, has sharpened the antagonism existing between his government and that of Italy, and necessarily that of England. The effect of England's decision upon European politics will be thoroughly appreciated by one who gives any thought to the matter. The chance of success of the expedition is being gravely discussed in military circles. The expeditionary force, according to reports, is to be composed of Egyptian troops officered by Englishmen, increased by two British regiments taken from the army of occupation. Khalifa Abdullahi is said to be a man of military ability, and he is likely to make things warm for the British. Heavy reinforcements of British troops will be necessary to make headway. Italy has just voted large appropriations for carrying on her Abyssinian campaign.

Maj. Gen. H. C. F. Rice, of the British Army, proposes to establish at an initial cost of \$140,000,000 granaries capable of carrying six months' supply of wheat for 36,000,000 people as a precaution against the possibility that England's food supply may be cut off in the event of war. After six months, as he calculates, the country could begin to supply itself from the soil. Gen. Rice estimates the annual cost of maintaining the scheme at \$2,000,000, and that \$110,000,000 would be invested in 20,000,000 quarters of wheat, storing one-fifth of this amount during each of five years and then selling and renewing the same proportion each year so as to avoid keeping the wheat too long in store. In his article in the "United Service Magazine" describing his scheme Gen. Rice says: "The events which have recently roused Britain from her long slumber may perhaps find a peaceful solution, but the warning they supply, that there are many subjects on which we are by no means at perfect accord with some of our nearest neighbors, ought surely to appeal to us, in tones to which we cannot be deaf, that the long peace which we have enjoyed may any day be broken, and the terrible calamity, against which this scheme seeks to provide, may be staring us in the face."

The Senate Naval Committee in their report on the bill in relation to the pay of Rear Admiral Roger N. Stenbel recount the service of this gallant old sailor, show how desperately he was wounded while commanding the gunboat Cincinnati and how he spent large sums of money of his own private means during the time he was confined to his apartments in 1862-63. He is now eighty-five years old. "He is very feeble and has never recovered from the severe wound received May 10, 1862, but still suffers from its effects. He is partially paralyzed in the right arm and side to the knee. His eyesight has been seriously injured. These troubles are constantly increasing and it is feared he will soon become a blind paralytic. He cannot now leave his domicile without an attendant. These sufferings from conspicuous and gallant services rendered his country take his case out of the general law of Aug. 6, 1882, and make his case, for special relief at least, as meritorious as the cases of Vice-Adml. Stephen C. Rowan and Rear Admls. John L. Worden and James E. Jouett. He cannot have long to enjoy the honor and emoluments proposed by this bill, but he desires to be placed upon the same plane as the three distinguished officers mentioned above. The honor thus conferred will be a priceless heritage to his children." The bill has passed the Senate.

The publisher of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" announces "that the indications are that the test of horseless carriages, which will be made under the auspices of 'The Cosmopolitan,' on May 30, in competition for a prize of \$3,000, will attract the widest attention. The Committee of Judges, who have already accepted, is probably the most distinguished that has ever consented to act upon the occasion of the trial of a new and useful invention. It consists of Nelson A. Miles, Maj. Gen. commanding the Army; William P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers U. S. A.; H. Walter Webb, vice-president N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., and John Jacob Astor, Esq. The interest which these gentlemen have shown in accepting places upon this committee is indicative of the importance of the subject. The contest itself will receive international attention in both military and civilian circles." The contest will be for prizes of \$3,000, and the route will be up Broadway, through Central Park, Washington Heights, Yonkers and other river towns to Irvington, twenty-six miles.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the War Department by the California delegation in Congress to secure permission from the Secretary for the city of San Francisco to locate a leper hospital on Angel Island. The plan is to secure one end of the island, far removed from the station of troops, the ordnance and the marine

hospital. The delegation called on Secretary Lamont on Tuesday, March 17, and was referred to Gen. Falgier, who made no objection to the proposed location. The delegation missed Secretary Lamont on Wednesday and saw Assistant Secretary of War Doe, who laid before them reports from Gen. Forsyth, Col. Shafter and the officer in charge of the marine hospital opposing the plan. Gen. Forsyth's principal objection lay in the fact that he thought recruits would avoid the island, if it was known that a leper hospital was located upon it.

An officer of the Army writes to us suggesting a verbal amendment in Senate bill 1,169, in the fifth line of the bill by inserting "magazine" before rifles and "thirty" after caliber, so the National Guard will be guaranteed by law the right to "such numbers of Springfield breech-loading or magazine rifles, caliber thirty or forty-five-one-hundredths of an inch, as are now required for arming all of the regularly organized, armed and equipped militia." Our correspondent says: "The regulars can wait, if need be. Their time is sure to come. The instruction, armament and prompt organization and effectiveness of the citizen soldiery is our great military problem for any future war. We have as yet learned little or nothing about mobilizing or expanding our forces with immediate and perfect efficiency in the face of sudden war, but all know that it is with such emergency men we must meet the fore front of battle. These facts and this situation should be recognized in all military legislation—in everything pertaining to American statesmanship. In Senate bill 1,169 the second-class character, the secondary nature of our National Guard seems to be almost offensively intimated, but it is most respectfully submitted that it is a very proper opportunity and vehicle to give the Guard full recognition as deserving the best."

An Havana despatch of March 17 reports the present strength of the insurgent Cuban army at 44,800 men. In addition to the above there are innumerable local bands of from 15 men to 50, or even 100. These do not form part of the fighting force and should not be counted as part of the army. Their chief functions are to carry out the orders of Gomez prohibiting the grinding of cane, the movement of troops and supplies by rail, the shipment of provisions to cities, the suppression of "plateados," who rob, burn, and commit other crimes. These small bands serve as recruiting agencies, and when they grow too large for local operation they are attached to one of the army columns. Of the army proper fully two-thirds are well mounted and about half are well armed. The others are armed with shotguns, revolvers, or only with the machete. Some of Maceo's men have old-style muzzle-loading guns, and lead is so scarce that telegraph wire chopped into short lengths is used for the charge. Spanish surgeons have on several occasions reported soldiers wounded with bits of wire. There are thousands of Cubans who would willingly cast their lot with the patriot army, but lack of arms and ammunition prevents. The insurgents have a few pieces of mountain cannon, captured from government troops. There are, perhaps, a dozen of these guns, which have been used with disastrous effect against the small wooden forts which the Spanish troops have erected at various points. The Cuban "army of liberation," as it is called, has grown to its present size in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. From the beginning it has been outnumbered by the army of Spain. It has escaped annihilation in many encounters when ammunition ran out. It has lived on forage, been almost constantly under fire, and is to-day a reckless, dare-devil army, with but one idea in view, and that is to free Cuba.

Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav., tells a story of his experience as a Lieutenant, Signal Corps, during the war in an article entitled "Hold the Fort," in the "Midland Monthly" of Des Moines, Ia., for March. It was Capt. Adams who at Allatoona, Oct. 5, 1864, received the message to "hold the fort," which is now famous in song and story the world over. The messages actually received read as follows: "To Commanding Officer, Allatoona: Sherman is moving in force. Hold out. (Signed) Vandever, General." "To Commanding Officer, Allatoona: Gen. Sherman says hold fast. We are coming. (Signed) Vandever, General." Another message which came to Capt. Adams from the signal officer at Keenesaw said: "Tell Allatoona to hold on. Gen. Sherman says he is working hard for you." It will be noticed that the exact words, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," were not used, but in these three messages—"Gen. Sherman says hold fast. We are coming"; "Sherman is moving in force. Hold out," and "Tell Allatoona to hold on. Gen. Sherman says he is working hard for you"—we have abundant foundation for the sentiment and inspiration of the song.

Those who have occasion to visit the battlefield of Gettysburg should secure the services of Luther W. Minnigh, the battlefield guide and lecturer and author of "Gettysburg—What They Did Here." Mr. Minnigh was born on the ground covered by the battlefield, was brought up and educated at Gettysburg, traversed the grounds daily for weeks after the battle, has devoted years to a study of the engagements, and is a thorough master of the whole subject. His descriptions of it are vivid and eloquent and free from the mannerisms of the ordinary guide. His study of the field has been supplemented by information received from numerous heroes of the great battle, whom he has accompanied in their visits to the scene of their exploits. Mr. Minnigh's address is Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

MARINES AT THE BATTERY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

There is renewed interest in the discussion regarding the employment of marines on board ship. There is a new phase of the question which will soon excite a great deal of attention.

Maj. Nicholson, in his testimony before the Joint Commission, advocated the assignment of the marines to the battery on board ship. Marine officers, generally, are now pressing this plan, and Secretary Herbert has been induced to look upon it with favor. In this it appears to be admitted that the marine, as such (or as he has always been considered), no longer has any *raison d'être* afloat; that his sphere must be greatly enlarged in order to justify his existence on board ship. Marine officers have practically committed themselves to this view of the subject—or justified others to take this view of it.

But in case marines are placed at the guns, a certain number of bluejackets will be withdrawn from the complement of each ship. The working force, already too small for the routine drudgery, will therefore be still smaller, unless the marines are made available for exactly the same amount of work that would be required of the bluejackets whom they displace.

Now the question arises, Will it be practicable to demand of the marine as much ship work as is demanded of the bluejacket? If not, there will, inevitably, be fewer working men, and a constant increase of the burden upon those who remain. It will not suffice that the marine do some of the work—he must do all kinds of work, and as much of it as did the bluejacket, if there is to be no decrease in the working force. Can he do it? Will his uniform and training make him as efficient and as generally available for ship work?

This question of manning our ships and guns affects, more seriously than any other, the organization, the discipline and the training of the personnel and its efficiency for war. It must be considered with great care, and must be discussed with perfect frankness and with conscientious regard for the efficiency of the ship. It has simply narrowed down to this, Shall a certain number of bluejackets be displaced from the battery and withdrawn from ships in order to make way for the marines? Will the Navy gain by this change?

But the officers are also affected by this proposition to assign the marines to a division of guns. In this event one less line officer may be ordered to a ship, and the watches will be reduced to four. Duty in four watches with the present routine of drills and other work will bear very heavily upon line officers. It is not probable that the marine will be assigned to a regular watch, because he would then become a line officer, and the Marine Corps might as well be merged with the line at once. The result may simply be, then, that a watch officer may be withdrawn from many ships in order to give marine officers a division of guns. And thus the burden upon the watch officer, as well as upon the bluejacket, will be even greater than it is now. A line officer, and the bluejackets under him, are withdrawn from the ship that a marine officer and his men may be given a division of guns. This is the logical result.

Until recently officers have not fully realized the true significance of this proposition. There must be a calm and fair consideration of it. It must be faced squarely and decided without a quibble. There must be nothing personal in the discussion. It is purely a practical matter. A proper choice must be made, based upon principles of naval efficiency.

The tendency to retain on board ship men and officers of restricted usefulness must not pass the limit. If there are to be any specialists on board in the executive branch, it would seem but right that a line officer should be assigned to the special duty of ordnance officers in charge of the battery, torpedoes and dynamites, instead of putting this burden upon the navigator and watch officers. It alone demands more time and thought than the duties of some other specialists, and is more important in its relation to the preparation of a ship for battle. The watch officer has long been the "general receiver" of new burdens. If he is now to look forward to four watches as a permanent thing for many years, he may begin to growl.

In an era of "naval reorganization" there must be an impartial and painstaking examination as to the conditions existing on board ship. The whole truth must be brought out before we can rightly decide what kind of men and what kind of officers will make a man-of-war most efficient.

ITEMS CONCERNING THE NEW NAVY.

Now that the Navy is on the road to securing torpedo boats, the authorities intend to take steps within the next few days with a view to their care after they are built. There is no intention to keep all these vessels in commission when they are completed. The policy of laying them up in ordinary, which has been followed in the case of the Miantonomoh, is to be pursued with the torpedo class of vessels. There is danger of deterioration should the boats be left in the open, and recognizing this fact the Navy Department officials have determined to ask Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to defray the cost of building sheds. Estimates will be sent to Congress within the next two or three days for three sheds, to cost \$150,000 each, and to be located at Portsmouth, N. H., New York and Norfolk. Each shed will accommodate ten torpedo boats. Serious consideration is being given to the question of the kind of torpedo boats to build, now that the Naval Committee has decided to incorporate provision for the construction of fifteen of these vessels in the Naval Appropriation bill. It is the determination to build two classes of boats, one class to be of 200 tons displacement and capable of producing 30 knots speed and the other of 75 tons displacement, which will make 20 knots speed. The Secretary asked the committee to make the appropriation for these vessels in a lump sum, but the aggregate cost of each is to be \$150,000. The advertisements which will be issued for these boats will be most general in their character and will give builders the widest latitude in their construction. The kind of boiler to be used in the boats will also be left to the discretion of the contractors. All that the Department will require will be a staunch and serviceable boat capable of giving a prescribed speed. Secretary Herbert is still considering the law which was enacted some six years ago, providing for the construction of a torpedo boat destroyer, the cost not to exceed \$350,000, to give 23 knots speed and to be of 750 tons displacement. At the time the authority was granted the Department was unable to place a contract for the construction of the boat, so excessive, in the opinion of builders then, were the requirements. It is the belief of Secretary Herbert that he will now be able to do something in the matter. The suggestion has been made to him that he might build a boat several hundred tons smaller than that stated in the law, as the word "about" precedes the displacement fixed. The Secretary, however, wants to proceed directly in accordance with the law, and it may be that he will not feel justified in adopting this suggestion. In this event Congress will be asked to change the law at this session so as to make the

requirements more reasonable. Should this be done, the Navy will be increased in a year and a half by a torpedo boat destroyer.

The Moran Bros., of Seattle, Wash., who are building one of the torpedo boats authorized at the last session of Congress, have placed on file at the Department an application for a competitive test of the vessel they are building and one of the two under construction by the Herreshoffs. Under authority from the Department, the Herreshoffs are making arrangements to supply the vessels they are building with the Normand boiler, instead of boilers of their own type, and it is the belief of the Department officials that their action in this respect will result in giving the boats an increased speed of at least 20 per cent. The contract speed for the Herreshoff boats and that being built by Moran Bros. is 27 knots, but both firms are apparently confident that their vessels when completed will be able to make a speed in excess of that called for by their contracts.

The Navy Department has set May 10 as the date for the acceptance trial of the battleship Oregon. The vessel will then be finished in practically all respects, and upon the result of her trial will determine her acceptance or rejection by the Government. There is no doubt whatever that the Oregon will make a good record on her trial spin. A board of officers will be detailed to duty as inspectors during this trial, and its members will be selected from the officers on duty on the Pacific coast. The Oregon, while running light about a year ago, made a speed between 16 and 17 knots, and the officials have no reason to believe that she will not make a speed considerably in excess of her requirement of 15 knots. She will be placed in commission in July, when the proposed naval appropriation goes into operation. She will be put through the same test the Indiana was when she was preliminarily tried for acceptance, and as the Massachusetts, about April 15. The Department has ordered the shipment from the Indian Head Proving Ground this week of the last 13-inch gun for the Massachusetts' battery, and no time will be lost in putting it in position and closing up the turret in which it is to be placed.

Reports have been received at the Navy Department from the Maine and Columbia, showing their practice with the new target scheme prepared by Rear Adm. Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Ensign Vogelgesang, one of his assistants. The commanding officers of these vessels making the reports are very much pleased with the new plan, which was recently described in the "Journal," and are in favor of its permanent adoption. The report from the cruiser Montgomery, which also engaged in target practice in accordance with the new scheme, has not yet been received, but it is expected by the officials that it will also show satisfaction.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing that the final trial of the ram Katahdin take place on the 5th of next month. The trial, so far as final acceptance is concerned, will be a matter of form, as Congress by a special act directed her acceptance by the Government. The Board of Inspection and Survey which will conduct the trial has, however, received instructions to carefully examine into the condition of the vessel, so as to report upon her appearance in commission. She will be taken to sea and run at full speed to ascertain what record she can make under service conditions. On her official speed trial she made 16.11 knots, although her contract called for 17 knots.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The cutter Hudson, while in her berth at the Battery, New York City, on March 25, was run into by the ferryboat Southfield and had her stern and the after-part of her deckhouse damaged. The Revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Hand, sailed from Key West March 25 for Mobile, Ala., where she will undergo extensive repairs to her hull and boiler. The McLane has been temporarily relieved on this station by the Winona.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore and 1st Asst. Engr. Alex. Denett registered at the Treasury Department during the week.

Orders: 1st Asst. Engr. H. W. Spear, to the Fessenden; Acting 2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Farkell, to the Dexter; 1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, to the Bear; 2d Asst. Engr. G. M. De Reamer, to Grant; 1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, to the launches at Port Townsend; 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, to the Bear; 1st Lieut. H. B. West, to the launches at Port Townsend; 1st Lieut. Howard Emory, to the Wolcott.

2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes has reported for duty in the office of the Life-Saving Service. It is expected that Revenue cutter No. 1 will be launched by the Globe Iron Works Co. about the latter part of May. The Windom reached New Orleans March 23. She will be given her official trial trip at that place, and will, in all probability, reach Baltimore by May 1.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, on leave from the Perry, visited friends in Washington during the past week. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of Revenue cutter No. 3 by the William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green has been ordered to Bethlehem, Pa., to inspect the steel forgings for Revenue cutter No. 2. 2d Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton is receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Camden, N. J., on the 22d inst.

The council of the British National Rifle Association has appointed Tuesday, July 14, for the opening of this year's Bisley meeting.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Admiralty has placed an order with the firm of Friedrich Krupp, of Essen, for the armor-belt of the Poltava, the plates to have a thickness of 368 millimeters.

The Monadnock was expected to arrive in San Diego Harbor March 19.

The Thetis sailed for Magdalen Bay (from San Diego) March 16.

Adm. Beardslee and flagship Philadelphia were still at San Diego, also the Albatross.

Washington, March 23.—The United States Court of Claims has dismissed the case of J. E. Simpson & Co., of New York, who claimed \$197,316 for extra work and material in connection with the building of the Brooklyn Navy Yard dock.

San Diego, Cal., March 18.—At a meeting of the San Diego organization of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held in the office of Gen. Eli H. Murray, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Maj. Miles Moylan, U. S. A.; vice-president, Maj. Henry Sweeney, U. S. A.; secretary and treasurer, Capt. W. K. Maize, U. S. A. Arrangements were perfected to receive the visiting members of the Legion from San Francisco and Los Angeles who will be in San Diego about the middle of April on their annual tour of the State.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

MARCH 21.—Chief Engr. William A. Windsor, of the Minneapolis, assigned to duty as fleet Engineer of the European station.

Chief Engr. G. M. L. Maccarty detached from duty on board the San Francisco and as fleet Engineer of the European station and ordered home.

Ensign C. B. Morgan, from treatment at the Washington Naval Hospital, ordered home and granted one month's sick leave.

MARCH 23.—Lieut. A. Mertz detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Michigan as executive officer.

P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, from the Coast Survey steamer Blake to the San Francisco.

Chaplain J. J. Kane ordered to appear before a Board of Medical Survey to meet in London.

While en route to the San Francisco P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward will stop in London and serve as medical member of Board of Survey on Chaplain J. J. Kane.

J. P. J. Ryan, J. R. Morris and Chester Wells (late Naval Cadets) ordered to appear before the Naval Engineering Examining Board which meets in Philadelphia to undergo examination to ascertain their fitness for entrance into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

MARCH 23.—P. A. Surg. H. N. T. Harris detached from the San Francisco and ordered to take charge of Chief Engr. Maccarty, who is ordered home.

MARCH 24.—Pay Dir. H. M. Doniston, to duty as general storekeeper of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, March 31.

Pay Dir. George Cochran detached from duty as general storekeeper of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

William P. Harding, of Vallejo, Cal., appointed an acting Carpenter in the Navy.

MARCH 25.—Lieut. E. A. Anderson detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Columbia, April 11.

Naval Cadet C. H. Walker, from the Columbia to the Minneapolis. He will join the latter ship at Genoa, Italy. Asst. Engr. W. W. Bush, to examination for promotion, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner G. L. Albro placed on the retired list on account of age, April 3.

MARCH 26.—Three months' extension of leave is granted Capt. James O'Kane.

Ensign John P. McGuinness, to examination for promotion, Washington Navy Yard, April 6.

Surg. John C. Wise, to examination for promotion, Washington Navy Yard, March 27.

P. A. Engr. Emil Theiss, detached from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, granted three months' leave from March 16.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 24.—1st Lieut. George Barnett's orders of March 9 are modified, and he is directed to report at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., on April 4, instead of April 1.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In connection with the allegations that dummy bolts were being used in the construction of the casemate at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the president of the construction company is quoted as saying that he investigated and found that the foreman of the work had cut some of the regulation 26-inch bolts in two in order to use the lower and longer pieces as "dogs" to hold the false or preliminary work together. The upper portions, about five inches long, instead of three inches as reported, were lying about, and the foreman thought he might as well use them. All told, there were only 25 of the short bolts used. Altogether 18,000 bolts are required for the work.

The details of the experimental trials of the Belleville boilers in the Sharpshooter, which have just been published in a Parliamentary paper, show that the boilers fully answered all expectations, and that no difficulty was experienced either with the feed, or from priming, or any other cause.

In an article on "Engineers in the United States Navy," the London "Engineer" says: "Recent events have awakened the country to the necessity of strengthening our navy. But the strength of our navy lies at least as much in the engine room as the barbettes; in the stokeholds as in the principal battery. Mr. Goschen has an unrivalled opportunity now of doing what is right—let us hope that he will avail himself of it. That which is being done in the United States may perhaps help him on the right path. It is to the last degree unlikely that a single voice would be raised in the House of Commons if the First Lord of the Admiralty proposed to improve the position of the engineers of the royal navy, to increase their pay, add to their rank and augment their numbers; none would say him nay, unless, indeed, it might be a small section of the executive, jealous of their privileges and antiquated in their prejudices. In the United States a determined attempt is being made, and properly made, to give the engineers higher social standing by assimilating their titles to those of the executive. In this country something of the kind has been done as regards the medical branch of the army, for we have now such titles as Surgeon Captain, Surgeon Major, and so on. The Chief Engineer of a ship would rank as Engineer Captain or Engineer Commander. It may be said that this would at once place the engineer on a level with the executive officers. Quite so; that is the intention, and it remains to be seen why he should not be on that level. Under all possible circumstances the Captain of a ship is supreme; but we do not see why we should not have an Engineer Lieutenant as well as a Gunner Lieutenant, or a Navigating Lieutenant. Sooner or later the change must come, and the position and power of the engineer will be recognized."

The dry dock on the Pacific coast at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, is to be turned over to the government next month and will be tested by the Monterey. Its length over all is 669 feet 6 inches and the length from the head of the outer gate is 650 feet. It is 130 feet wide at the top. Its depth at the sill is 30 feet and to the top of the dock from the floor measures 39 feet and 3 inches. This dock was designed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, under the direction of Civil Engr. Endicott, and embodies several features which were designed and patented by this officer. The abutment is of stone. The entrance is built with concrete and masonry. The Brooklyn "Eagle" says: "The contract for the construction of this dock was given out Oct. 29, 1892, and active work was begun Dec. 10 of the same year. The contract time does not expire until August, 1896, and the fact that the dock is to be ready about four months within the contract limit is most unusual in dock construction. The firm to make

this record is Bryon Barlow & Co. When it was known that the government intended to construct a dry dock at Puget Sound a number of Pacific coast builders organized a company with the express purpose of securing the contract. They did so, and have been eminently satisfactory in their new work. The dock has cost the government the sum of \$608,000.

A writer in "Yacht" looks for the decline of the armor-piercing projectile in the estimation of naval officers, and with it of heavy armor-plating. He says that armor-piercing shells cannot be depended upon to attain their theoretical effect, and refers to the experiments which have been made with high explosive shells in England with the Resistance, and in France with the Belliqueuse, and at Givres, regretting greatly that the French department of naval gunnery, after some cases of spontaneous explosion at that place, abandoned trials with thin steel shells filled with melinite and returned to the thick-walled projectiles, merely substituting that explosive for the old powder. It is curious, he says, that military gunners continued the experiments thus abandoned.

The French government has issued advertisements to the inventors of the world inviting a competition the result of which will be the adoption of a type of submarine boat for the French Navy. Information to this effect has just reached the Navy Department. This course was followed by the United States eight years ago and after considerable experimenting resulted in the adoption of the type of boat now under construction at Baltimore. The French now have about half a dozen submarine boats, but from the advertisement it is evident that none of them has given satisfaction.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing that the ram, Katahdin, be painted green. The order was signed by Assistant Secretary McAdoo on St. Patrick's day, and the Katahdin may now be called an Irish boat. It is the intention of the authorities to paint all the torpedo boats green for the purpose of securing a color which may assist the vessels to deceive the enemy.

The Navy Department has ordered several changes in connection with the batteries of the Indiana, the Oregon and the Massachusetts as a result of the Indiana's inspection trial and the experiments which followed it. The fore and aft fire of the 6-inch guns is to be sacrificed and the port holes in that direction to be closed, a training station is to be placed in front of the central hoods of the 13-inch turrets, and stops are to be located on the 8-inch turrets so as to prevent a greater train than 80 degrees.

A firm of ship chandlers at New London filed a libel March 12 against the torpedo boat Ericsson, which has not yet been turned over to the Government. Notice is given that those concerned may appear before the United States Court in New Haven at 12 o'clock on March 23 to show cause why the Ericsson should not be condemned and sold to satisfy the claims of the libel. The amount of the claim is not disclosed.

Rear Adm. Makaroff, of the Russian Navy, who was aboard the battleship Massachusetts during her builders' trial trip a few days since, in speaking of the vessel's performance, was quoted as follows: "I was greatly impressed by the care shown by the Cramps in studying the workings of the machinery with a view to improvements, if any might be made. I was also greatly pleased with the ship. Ten years ago we were accustomed to see very old-fashioned ships in your Navy, and we are now glad to see that our friends have such fine ships everywhere." He thought the new American ships as good as any seen anywhere else, and in some respects better than ships of other nations. As a battleship he considers the Massachusetts superior to many others, especially in her range of fire, and he thinks she has an astonishingly good fore and aft fire. To get this, however, he considers she has sacrificed slightly her freeboard, but as she is for coast defense he thinks this defect is perhaps not important. As compared to the great Russian battleships in the Black Sea, which he thinks the best for concentration of fire in Europe, Adm. Makaroff admitted that he considered the Massachusetts superior for concentration in firing.

The founding of a patriotic Spanish junta or union, in the City of Mexico, and its monthly subscription list toward the formation of a fund to build new vessels for the Royal Navy of Spain, has been followed by similar action in New York. Payments will extend over ten years, and the sanguine expect that at least a million dollars a year will be subscribed in the three Americas.

The Russian naval authorities have carried to a successful issue an experiment for conveying torpedo boats by rail from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol. The Black Sea flotilla will consequently be strengthened by others in the same way.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Was due at Key West March 23; leave April 23; arrive Hampton Roads May 2. Address mail Key West, Fla.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Will undergo repairs.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China, March 20.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (n. a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan. Ordered to return to U. S.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Barwell. At Tampico March 22. Address care Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Left New York March 26 for Newport, R. I. Address there. Will sail on summer cruise.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At Port Royal, where she will remain until March 29.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary. At Navy Yard, New York. Will undergo final trial and inspection April 5.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (s. a. s.) Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Mersine, Syria.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Valparaiso, Chili. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Comdr. Jas. G. Green ordered to command per steamer of March 30.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (s. a. s.) At Taranto, Italy. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner. At San Diego March 19. Assigned to Pacific station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (n. a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. s.) Left Victoria, B. C., March 23, for Seattle. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Seattle March 25.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (n. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Shanghai, China.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.) At Yokohama March 22. Ordered to Mare Island. Address mail there.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) At San Diego, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Condes (n. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York. Was inspected March 26 and will leave on April 21 for Glen Cove, L. I., where the boys will be exercised for a month before sailing abroad. The itinerary is as follows: Leave New London on May 10, and is expected to make the following ports: Arrive Queens-town June 20, Havre July 2, Southampton July 10, Lisbon July 27, Gibraltar Aug. 8, Madeira Aug. 22; arrive home Sept. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. s.) (Flagship.) At Salonica.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) On a cruise in the West Indies. Will return to Philadelphia in April next. Address Philadelphia, Pa. Was to leave Kingston April 1, and is due off Cape of Delaware about April 18.

TERROR, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington ordered to command. New York Navy Yard. Ordered into commission, and her officers have been ordered to join her by April 15.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) Surveying in Magdalena Bay. Address mail to San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (n. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) At Amoy, China.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was \$29,142,596.06. The estimates for the next fiscal year amount to \$29,309,415.70. The appropriations in the bill aggregate \$31,611,034.95. An increase of \$2,468,438.89 over the last annual appropriation, and \$2,301,619.25 over the estimates. Under the "General establishment," the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy" has been increased \$451,544 and "Contingent" \$20,000, principally on account of provision for the enlistment of 1,000 additional men during the past fiscal year and for the enlistment of another 1,000 additional men, requested by the Department to furnish crews for vessels already

in commission and to be put in commission during the net fiscal year. Under the Bureau of Navigation there is an increase of \$8,750 for bounties for outfits of apprentices, which was cut down last year; of \$2,500 for waterworks at naval training station in Rhode Island, and of \$2,000 for necessary repairs at Naval War College. Under the Bureau of Ordnance there is an increase of \$879,500, the principal new provisions being for reserve supply of guns for ships of the Navy, \$250,000; reserve supply of projectiles for ships of the Navy, \$200,000; additional supply of torpedoes, \$142,000; and reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$250,000; naval magazine at Fort Mifflin, Pa., \$50,000; water supply for naval magazine at Dover, N. J., \$15,000, and extending seawall at torpedo station, Newport, \$15,000.

Under the Bureau of Equipment there is an increase of \$32,947, on account of the increase of vessels in service. Under the Bureau of Yards and Docks there is an increase of \$14,103.67, for the maintenance of yards and docks. Under the title of "Public works" there is an increase of \$126,580.78, the appropriations being principally applied to carrying on work and improvements at the Brooklyn, League Island, Mare Island, and Washington navy-yards, the Puget Sound and Port Royal naval stations, and at the Naval Academy. Under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery there is an increase of \$35,400, of which \$10,000 is on account of care of additional enlisted men and \$25,000 for a new ward at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Under the Bureau of Construction and Repair there is an increase of \$1,065,000. The general item of construction and repair of vessels is increased by \$350,000 over the appropriation of last year, and \$350,000 is appropriated to cover a deficiency for the present year, and is made immediately available. Among other principal items are for repairs to the Hartford, \$100,000, and repairs to the Chicago, \$250,000.

Under the Bureau of Steam Engineering there is an increase of \$246,500, including \$53,500 additional for purchase, handling, and preservation of material, etc., at the various yards, and \$235,000 is appropriated for new boilers and machinery for the Atlanta, Dolphin, and Hartford. For the Naval Academy there is an increase of \$40,883, including \$15,000 for grading grounds, \$15,000 for new main sewer, and \$5,000 for dredging. For the marine corps there is an increase of \$136,223. Provision is made for the enlistment of 500 additional non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, as recommended by the Colonel Commandant and Secretary of the Navy, and \$125,457 is appropriated for pay, provisions, and clothing therefor. There is also \$11,500 provided for officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, Newport, R. I., and for barracks at Mare Island, Cal.

Under the "Increase of the Navy" the estimates called for \$9,522,883. The President is authorized to have constructed by contract four seagoing coast-line battle ships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$3,750,000 each; and five torpedo boats, to have a maximum speed of not less than twenty-six knots, to cost in all not exceeding \$875,000; and ten or more torpedo boats to cost in all not exceeding \$800,000 and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class; and in the construction of all said vessels the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1886, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, shall be followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said Act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, one seagoing battleship and one of said torpedo boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connecting therewith, and one torpedo boat on the Mississippi River and one torpedo boat on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico: Provided, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for such contracts when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or on the Mississippi River or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them, elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinafter provided: Provided further, That the contracts for the construction of the vessels herein provided for shall be made within ninety days from the passage of this Act.

Construction and machinery: On account of the hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, and of the vessels authorized under this Act, \$7,670,670.

Armor and armament: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by previous Acts, \$4,871,454.

Equipment: Toward the completion of the equipment outfit of the new vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, \$277,000.

The following provisions are included in this bill: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps to make allotments from their pay, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for the support of their families or relatives, for their own savings, or for other proper purposes, during such time as they may be absent at sea, on distant duty, or under other circumstances warranting such action: Provided further, That all officers who have been or may be appointed to any corps of the Navy or to the Marine Corps after service in a different corps of the Navy or of the Marine Corps, shall have all the benefits of their previous service in the same manner as if said appointments were a re-entry into the Navy or into the Marine Corps.

For making plans, examining and preparing the ground and other preliminary work toward the construction of a model tank, with all buildings and appliances, to be built upon the grounds of the old Observatory, Washington, District of Columbia, under the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, which shall conduct therein the work of investigating and determining the most suitable and desirable shapes and forms to be adopted for United States naval vessels, \$7,500: Provided, That upon the authorization of the Secretary of the Navy experiments may be made at this establishment for private shipbuilders, who shall defray the cost of material and of labor of per diem employees for such experiments: And provided further, That the results of such private experiments shall be regarded as confidential and shall not be divulged without the consent of the shipbuilder for whom they may be made: Provided, That the provisions of the clause contained in the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make such entries upon the books of the Department as will carry to the credit of certain railroad companies named in said Act amounts earned or to be earned by them during each fiscal year on account of transportation of the Army and transportation of the mails be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to the transportation of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

OLYMPIA SPORTS.

The 22d of February was celebrated by the ships at Nagasaki with athletic sports on board the Olympia. The flagship, lately arrived on the station, had not met the different ships of the squadron before, so embraced the opportunity to offer prizes for sports before parting with the Charleston and Yorktown. The foreign ships, French and Russian, were invited to join, but declined. The programme of races was as follows: 1. Barges, 12 oars, 2 miles, \$26 and \$13—Olympia, first; Charleston, second. 2. Cutters, 12 oars, 2 miles, \$26 and \$13—Charleston, first; Olympia, second. 3. Cutters, 10 oars, 2 miles, \$22 and \$11—Olympia, first; Yorktown, second. 4. Whale boats and gigs, 6 oars, 2 miles, \$14 and \$7—Olympia, first; Yorktown, second. 5. Dinghies, 4 oars, 2 miles, \$10 and \$5—Olympia, first; Charleston, second. 6. Catamarans, 1/4 mile, \$12 and \$6—Olympia, first; Charleston, second. The sports on board were: 7. Tug of war (20 men aside), \$20—Team of which Murray, of Olympia, was captain. 8. Obstacle race (two entries from each ship), \$5—Kelley, of Yorktown. 9. Pie-eating match (one entry from each ship), \$5—Toohey, of Olympia. 10. Go as you please (15 minutes, two entries from each ship), \$5 and \$3—Patterson, App. Charleston, first; Donahue, Yorktown, second. 11. Three-legged race (one entry from each ship), \$5—Kut-McCarthy, of Charleston. 12. Spud race (one entry from each ship), \$5—Wallace, of Olympia. 13. Sack race (one entry from each ship), \$5 and \$3—Huntfelt, Charleston, first; Allen, Yorktown, second.

The sports were witnessed from the Olympia by the officers and crews of the other ships and guests from shore. The interest taken by Adm. McNair, Capt. Read and commanding officers of the ships belonging to the station gives a bright outlook for future sports on the Asiatic station. The Olympia has proved that she has a good crew and material to make a good showing with any vessel she may fall in with.

CORN CELLULOSE FOR WARSHIPS.

The Navy Department's specifications for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge, the contract for which has recently been awarded to the Newport Shipbuilding Co., contains a clause requiring the cofferdams of these battleships to be packed with American corn pith cellulose. In an article in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for March, describing this material, Mr. Lewis Nixon says: "We may sum up, that what appears to be the present policy of our Navy Department, is not to give vessels abnormally great metacentric heights, as they want them to be at their best when they begin fighting, and not wait until they are dangerously punished before they become good gun platforms. The best way seems to be to fix a reasonable metacentric height, and then take means to keep it. The Department's use of armor, armor decks and cellulose seems to meet this problem well. With the perfect obturation which can be obtained with the corn cellulose naval designers can settle upon the metacentric heights and other features of their designs with confidence that they can be retained in an engagement. Our cruisers of the Baltimore type, if they are provided with a cellulose belt, would be warranted in engaging many of the second-class ironclads of other powers; without it they are liable to be sunk by a well-directed machine gun fire. This product of American farms affords a cheap and ready means of vastly increasing the efficiency of our cruisers, and the unarmored sides of all our vessels should have these belts without delay. This discovery and application of cellulose is of as vital importance to our Navy as the development of Harveyized armor and smokeless powder. This follows from the fact that without adding very much to the cost of our vessels we can greatly increase the efficiency of them all by making their sides automatically resist the inflow of water, and as our cruisers carry heavier batteries than similar vessels of other nations, they would, when so protected, be able to give battle to ships far heavier than themselves."

The Columbia, New York and Olympia are now protected by the cellulose made of the husks of the coconut, but that made from corn pith is shown to be much better, as well as one-third cheaper. Shots fired into a cofferdam packed with cocoa cellulose were followed by inflow of one-half gallon a minute, the first drop of water appearing in ten minutes and the flow gradually increasing. In the mean time the cofferdam containing the corn cellulose was fired at under similar conditions. Water was turned on as before, and left for one and one-half hours, during which time no water whatever appeared at the hole in the rear of the cofferdam, nor at the end of the time had the corn cellulose at the mouth of the hole in the rear become damp. This was with a 6-inch shot and the same result followed penetration by an 8-inch shot. Tests were also made to show the relative non-combustibility of the materials. A portion of the material was placed loose in an iron envelope, a 3-pound shell containing one-tenth pound of powder was exploded in its midst. A 1-pound bag of powder was exploded in a similar manner, in which case the cocoa cellulose ignited; the corn cellulose did not, but was greatly charred.

It was found that neither material could be washed out of a shot hole by the action of the sea and that no corrosive effect was produced by the corn cellulose, which was not the case with the cocoa cellulose.

THE UP-TO-DATE SOLDIER.

The Kansas City Times says: "The up-to-date soldier is a great letter writer, and when it comes to political influence, he is a power on paper. Three members of the 20th Inf. have just been tried by a garrison court-martial at Fort Leavenworth for attempting to secure influence through Senators and Congressmen to have their applications for transfer to other regiments and posts favorably considered. These letters were all referred to the War Department and by the War Department to the company commander, with directions that the men make their application through the regular military channels. The writers of these letters were brought before a garrison court-martial, found guilty of a violation of the regulations and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3. The proceedings and sentence in each case were approved, but the fine remitted. The real politician in the crowd is Pvt. Donnelly, of Co. H, 20th Inf. Donnelly has Senator Brice on a string, and he gives assurance that had he not been in the Army Brice would have come much nearer to an election. Donnelly wrote to Senator Brice, setting forth his loyal devotion and the devotion of his family to the Brice interest, and asking his influence to secure a transfer from Co. H, 20th Inf., to Co. E, 6th Inf., so that he might be nearer his old father, who lives in Cincinnati, and is 'an old henchman of yours,' as he informs the Senator. Pvt. Donahoe sent a similar request to Senator Baker for a transfer from Co. G, 20th Inf., to any company in the 17th Inf., stationed at Columbus Barracks, O. He also wishes to be near

his 'pa.' Pvt. Sessin, of Co. G, 20th Inf., who also wrote to Senator Baker, desires a change of climate to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., as he suffered from fever where he is.

TRIAL OF DOUBLE TURRETS.

An interesting practical test in connection with double turrets will take place shortly at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The ordnance authorities are anxious to ascertain the effect of the blast of the 8-inch gun located in the super turrets upon the men looking out of the sighting hoods of the 13-inch turrets. There are three sighting hoods in each of the 13-inch turrets, one in front, and two located on each side of the center. Three sighting hoods are necessary in order that a good view of the horizon may be obtained. Since the Indiana's test, when her 8-inch guns were fired across the 13-inch turrets, the authorities have been wondering what the effect would be in the case of double turrets. The officers at the proving ground have been directed to place a sighting hood with a top plate 3 inches thick under an 8-inch gun and some distance in the rear of the muzzle—in fact, to simulate as closely as possible the condition existing when the superposed turrets are built. One of the officers will then be stationed in the hood and the gun fired and the effect of the blast will thus be described to the satisfaction of the ordnance officials. It is stated that there is absolutely no chance of an officer receiving injury of a severe extent as a result of firing.

After the Board of Inspection and Survey had completed its examination of the Indiana it made experiments with the 13-inch and 8-inch guns, to determine the effect of the blast. The board reports that "the forward 13-inch guns were trained right ahead, all peepholes in both sighting hoods being allowed to remain open. Lieut. Comdr. Schroeder was stationed in the auxiliary sighting hood and Comdr. Bradford in the central hood. The 8-inch guns in the port forward turret were employed for this firing."

"At the first fire one of the 8-inch guns was trained fifty degrees forward of the beam. In the auxiliary hood the observer experienced a stinging blow on the upper part of the face and eyes as if fine particles of solid matter had been driven in by a violent inrush of air through the sighting hole, which the observer was facing. It was the observer's opinion that several fires at that train might have been sustained without material injury, but that firing at a slightly greater train would render it impossible to occupy the hood efficiently. It was not worth while to run the risk of any injury, and the observer in this hood was accordingly withdrawn."

"The train of the 8-inch gun in the second fire was sixty degrees forward of the beam. The observer's eye was at the telescope in the central hood. He felt a blast of air on the left side of his face and the back of his neck. The sensation in the face and eyes was as if fine sand had been violently thrown into them. In the third shot, with a train of sixty-five degrees forward of the beam, the same sensations as before were experienced. The shock interfered slightly with the sighting of the 13-inch guns. In the fourth round, with a train of seventy degrees forward of the beam, the shock was more severe and closed the eyepiece of the telescope. No injury was suffered by the observer, although the sensation in the eyes and face was more severe than before. In the fifth fire the gun was trained eighty degrees forward of the beam. The blast was more severe than before, and more from the front. The observer was of the opinion that a person could not do any work in the hood with a more severe shock, especially such delicate work as sighting and firing a gun, but he doubted that any material physical injury would be experienced at a train of eighty-five degrees."

"In the conning tower, with all peepholes open, the sensation was that of a strong blast through the port peepholes, becoming more severe as the gun was trained forward. There was no shock, but in the opinion of the observers a person looking out of the peepholes toward the 8-inch gun, his eyes close to them, would suffer material injury when the nearest 8-inch gun was fired at a train of more than seventy degrees forward of the beam. The conning tower would probably be tenable for an observer in its center, not looking toward the gun, while the nearest 8-inch gun was being fired right ahead."

"Both starboard 8-inch guns, one at a time, were fired at a level over the central sighting hood of the after 13-inch turret. At the first fire a shutter of the scuttle was lifted and flame entered the turret. The glass in the peepholes of the auxiliary sighting hood nearest the gun was shattered and fell in. In the second fire the same results were obtained. An observer in either sighting hood would have been disabled, if not fatally injured."

"The 13-inch guns were also fired right aft and level. As a result of the blast following upon the charge of 470 pounds of powder the battle-plate over the port ward-room companionway immediately under the muzzle of the gun was dished 5 inches. No material damage was suffered. In the second fire from the gun in the after 13-inch turret at the extreme train forward on the starboard side the shock in the superstructure was very severe. Light articles were knocked about by the blast, the men were thrown off their balance, and if men had been stationed at the after 6-inch gun they would probably have been seriously injured, if not killed. Some minor damage followed the third round, a hatch bar being broken in three pieces."

The report says that the auxiliary sighting hoods for the 13-inch guns cannot be efficiently occupied when the nearest 8-inch gun is fired at a greater train than fifty-five degrees forward or abaft the beam. The Inspection Board suggested that in place of the auxiliary sighting hood a training station be installed close to, and, if possible, immediately in front of the central hood, so that the officer in the latter could communicate freely with the training station. If it is practicable to make this change in the Indiana, the board recommended that a large speaking tube with flaring mouth be installed between the two hoods, and the peepholes of the auxiliary hoods be closed.

The board also reported that the 13-inch central sighting hoods could not be efficiently occupied when the 8-inch guns were fired at a greater train than eighty degrees forward or abaft the beam. It recommended that stops be placed on the 8-inch turrets to avoid a greater train. Another recommendation was that people stationed in the 13-inch sighting hoods and in the conning tower shall place cotton in their ears and shall be supplied with mica goggles to prevent injury to their eyes from the blast of the 8-inch guns when fired at extreme train.

"The positions of the 6-inch guns," says the report, "are untenable and dangerous when the nearest 13-inch guns are fired at extreme train. It is recommended to sacrifice the fore and aft fire of the 6-inch guns and close their ports in that direction. Incidentally, this would permit in future construction placing the 8-inch turrets further from the middle line. With heavier battle hatches on the main deck and the 6-inch ports closed to fore and aft fire, it is the opinion of the board that

the 13-inch guns can be fired without injury at level and throughout their entire arcs of train."

The Department had expected some such results as followed the experiments above recorded, and therefore directed that the experiments be exhaustive. The sacrifice of the fore and aft fire of the 6-inch guns will not, it is claimed, detract much from the effectiveness of the vessel's battery, and will still leave her the most heavily armed ship of her class in the world. The location of her battery is the best that can be made, the ordnance authorities declare, and it will not by any means be changed, as has been stated. The advocates of double turrets are finding in the Inspection Board's report an argument in support of the Department's action in adopting these turrets for the Kearsarge and Kentucky.

U. S. SEA-GOING BATTLESHIP IOWA.

Saturday, March 28, the Iowa, the fourth and largest of our first-class battleships excepting the Kearsarge and Kentucky, yet to be begun, will be launched. Appropriated for by act of Congress approved July 19, 1892, the work was awarded to William Cramp & Sons, Feb. 11, 1893, and August following her keel was laid. The ship followed after her coast-line prototypes, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and in design was purposed to excel the earlier ships, and how much so she does a comparison with the Indiana will show:

Indiana: Length on load water-line, 348 feet; breadth of beam, extreme, 69 feet 3 inches; displacement in tons, normal draft, 11,410; mean draft at normal displacement, 24 feet; freeboard forward, 11 feet 8 inches; normal coal supply, 400 tons; total coal capacity, bunkers filled, 1,640 tons; maximum indicated horse-power contract, 9,000; speed in knots contract, 15; complement of officers and crew, 460.

Iowa: Length on load water-line, 360 feet; breadth of beam, extreme, 72 feet 2.5 inches; displacement in tons, normal draft, 11,410; mean draft at normal displacement, 24 feet; freeboard forward, 19 feet; normal coal supply, 625 tons; total coal capacity, bunkers filled, 1,780 tons; maximum indicated horse-power contract, 11,000; speed in knots contract, 16; complement of officers and crew, 490.

The hull is of steel, with a double bottom and close water-tight subdivisions extending up to a height of ten feet above the load water-line. The formation of the sides amidship, where they roll inboard, secured increased freeboard, without the added weight consequent were the lines carried up with the water-line fullness, gives an easier curve of stability, roomier quarters for the crew, greater sweep for the guns in the broadside sponsons, and promises efficiency of the great guns in almost any fighting condition of the sea.

For a distance of 185 feet amidships the water-line region is reinforced by a 7 1/2-foot belt of 14-inch steel, three feet above and four and a half feet below the water-line. The forward and after ends of this belt turn inboard and run athwartship with a thickness of 12 inches. Upon the walls so formed rests a flat protective deck of steel 2 3/4 inches thick, and from the lower edges of the athwartship bulkheads, running forward and aft to the bow and stem, are two other protective decks 3 inches thick, the forward one terminating just back of the ram.

From the top of the broadside belt and up to the line of the main deck, running forward and aft amidships for a distance of 90 feet, the sides are 5 inches thick, backed by a number of feet of coal and several inches of heavy yellow pine. Forward and abaft the casemate armor, from the protective deck up to the main deck, the outside plating is backed by a wide cofferdam filled with cellulose and divided into numerous compartments.

The Iowa will carry a main battery of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs, in two barbette turrets of the balanced type 15 inches thick, firing through an arc of 270 degrees, and eight 8-inch rifles in four barbette turrets 8 inches thick, mounted on the upper deck, and possessing individual arc of fire of 170 degrees.

The secondary battery will be composed of six 4-inch rapid-fire rifles, four of which are mounted on the main deck in armored sponsons and sheltered by thick splinter bulkheads of steel, and the two remaining mounted aft on the bridge deck, sheltered by fixed shields. Twenty 6-pounder, four 1-pounder and four Gatling guns will constitute an auxiliary force and be mounted on the main deck, on the superstructure and bridges and up in the tops of the military post. From the bow or two places on either broadside there are torpedo tubes for the discharge of torpedoes.

The propelling machinery will consist of three double-ended boilers 21 feet long, with diameters of 16 feet 9 inches, and two single-ended boilers 10 feet long, with diameters of 16 feet 9 inches, in four water-tight compartments, and of two sets of triple-expansion engines, each in its own compartment and driving its own shaft, having cylinders of 39, 55 and 85 inches and a common stroke of 48 inches. The boiler supplying steam at a working pressure of 160 pounds, and the engines making 112 revolutions a minute, it is estimated that the ship will develop a speed of 16 knots an hour. With her bunkers filled, and at a cruising speed of 10 knots an hour, she should be able to steam about 7,400 miles, while at full speed, under like conditions, she should be able to cover 3,000 miles and have a radius of endurance of six days. Nearly a hundred auxiliary engines will add to the efficiency of the ship.

The conning tower, of steel 10 inches thick, just beneath the pilot house and behind and above the forward 12-inch turret, will be the fighting station for the Captain, and through the armored tube leading below there will be means of communication to every important station essential to his knowledge and control in action.

The small rapid-fire guns are mounted in a manner assuring the greatest sweep, and to them will fall the duty of repelling torpedo boats, sweeping the decks of an enemy and driving from partly protected guns their work crews. The use of wood has been reduced wherever possible, and the major part of that used will be subjected to an electrical fireproofing process of tried efficiency.

In armor distribution, scope of fire, possible speed, power of battery and sea-keeping qualities the ship is unexcelled abroad.

In regard to fittings to secure comfort for the officers and crew this ship does not differ materially from the coast-line battleships save in one particular, and that an important one, the additional accommodation for the crew afforded by the forecastle deck. This is a very valuable feature, particularly in tropical climates or when the ship's company may be augmented by the presence of prisoners or rescued fellow seamen. The contract offers a bonus to the contractors at the rate of \$50,000 for every quarter of a knot over the required 16, and the accomplishments on other ships of the new Navy may fairly promise a good-sized reward in the present instance.

The daughter of the Governor of Iowa has consented to christen the ship.

CARNEGIE'S DOUBLE-FORGED PLATES.

(From "The Engineer," Feb. 28.)

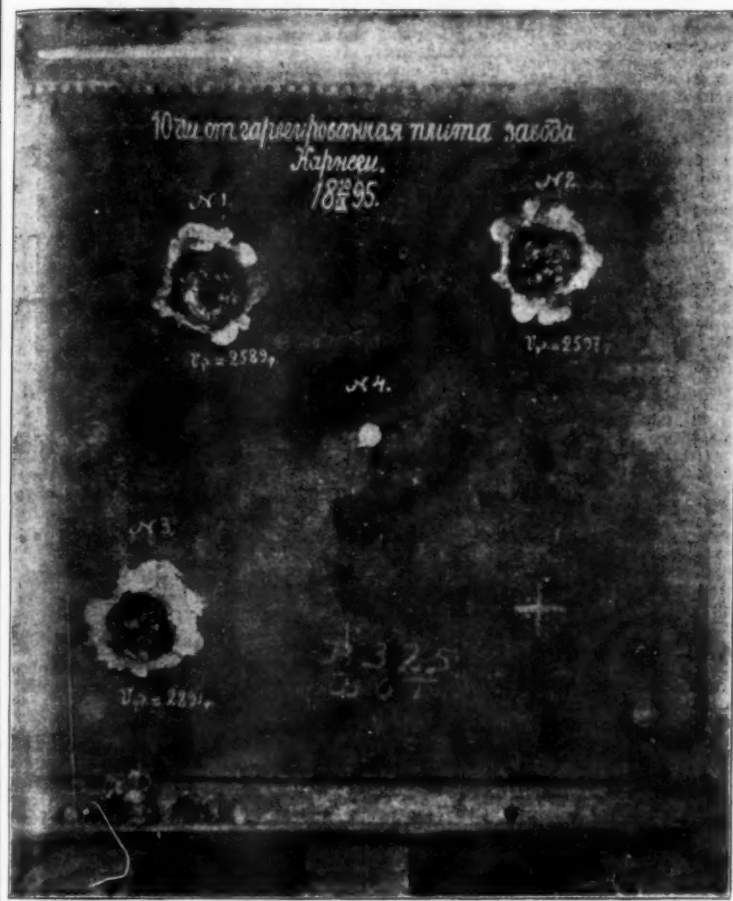
The two photographs reproduced here show the results of a trial of a Carnegie double-forged nickel steel Harvey plate, tested at Ochta, near St. Petersburg, toward the end of last year. The plate measured 8 feet by 8 feet by 10 inches. Fig. 1 shows the plate after completely defeating the attack of three 6-inch projectiles. Fig. 2 shows the effect produced by a 9-inch shot. The details of the trial are shown in the following table:

— Projectile. —			Calculated Estimated actual			
Round.	Diam.	W'gt.	Striking velocity.	Striking energy.	penetration through iron.	penetration.
	inches.	lb.	f. s.	ft.-tons.	inches.	inches.
1	6	88	2589	4090	19.2	7.9
2	6	88	2597	4116	19.3	8.5
3	6	87.35	2891	5063	22.5	10.2
4	9	402.7	1879	9856	20.6	11.75

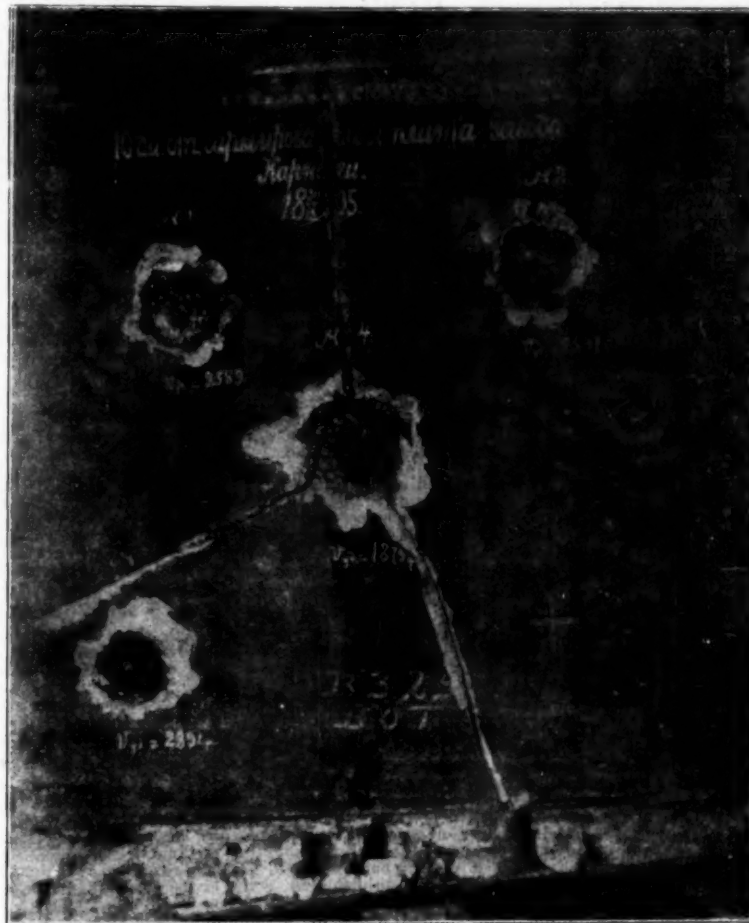
The projectiles were all of Poutiloff make. The three first struck at 1 1/4 degrees to the normal to the plate face and the last at 3 degrees. It may be observed that the first three rounds produced no cracks, and were, in fact,

wholly defeated. Their calculated perforations were greatly in excess of what would have been expected that any 10-inch plate could resist until recently. Dividing the calculated perforations, which are worked by Tresidder's formula, by the plate's thickness, the figures obtained are: 1.92, 1.93, 2.25 and 2.06, implying that the plate resisted blows capable of perforating from 1.9 to 2.1 times its thickness of wrought iron. It is difficult to give its exact figure of merit in perforation, seeing that it was not completely perforated; also the last round not deeper in than that preceding it, although its calculated perforation was less, showing that the defeat was due, as of course we know, to the fracture of the shot, and that the larger shot held more stoutly together, and so delivered more of its energy in the work of perforation than the smaller ones. One interesting feature is the extremely high velocities employed. This is the first armor plate attack which we have seen made with velocities exceeding 2,500 foot-seconds. The third round, it will be seen, struck with a velocity of 2,891 foot-seconds. This being so, it is instructive to note that the projectiles did not deliver an overpowering amount of their energy before they broke. Judging from one previous plate trial, it might have been thought likely that the 6-inch shot

striking with this very high velocity would have done more justice to its theoretical power of penetration than the 9-inch striking at a thousand foot-seconds lower velocity. This we find was not the case. The projectiles, however, did get deeper than is usual for shot that are completely defeated. Was this due to their high velocity or to their high quality? Such questions cannot be answered until we all purchase each other's projectiles, and so compare their respective powers, or test them by some standard shot. The plate, it is needless to remark, is a first-rate one judged from any standard, but resistance to perforation is certainly more striking than its resistance to fracture. It will be seen that the smashing blow obtained by dividing the striking energy of the third blow by the probable weight of the plate, which we calculate as 11.72 tons, amounts to 432 foot-tons per ton of plate. This the plate resisted. That of the last blow is 841 foot-tons per ton of plate nearly. Under this the plate broke, the shot being, however, as we have seen, fractured and kept from perforating. As an example, both of a double-forged plate and of armor attacked by shot with very high striking velocity, this experiment is most interesting, and Messrs. Carnegie are to be congratulated on the result.



Carnegie Plate Tried in Russia, Figure 1.



Carnegie Plate Tried in Russia, Figure 2.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

Following is a list of candidates for West Point who successfully passed the examinations at Army posts early this month:

Arkansas, William Neeley and Charles F. Martin; Connecticut, Robert F. Jackson.
Georgia, George Kershaw; Idaho, Edwin G. Davis; Illinois, Michael Luery, George H. Baird and Archibald L. Sunderland; Indiana, Clifford C. Carson, Leroy T. Hillman, Herman Glade and Frank E. Davis; Iowa, William R. Gibson.
Kansas, Leonard W. Prunty, Francis A. Pope and James P. Robinson; Kentucky, Varlen D. Dixon and Edward P. Nones.
Maine, Frank A. Thompson; Maryland, Charles M. Vesson and Alfred J. Ehrman; Massachusetts, Edward J. Adams, Charles L. J. Frohwitter, George B. Pillsbury, Charles R. Lawson, Fred C. Doyle and Ernest E. Haskell; Michigan, Andrew J. Weatherwax, Jr.; Jay P. Hopkins and Fred N. Read; Minnesota, Ralph P. Yates, Jr. and Gilbert A. Youngsberg; Missouri, Karl G. Cummings, Charles L. Baender, Franklin L. Callison and Robert E. Wood; Montana, Raymond H. Fenner.
Nebraska, Frank S. Bowen and Frank P. Amos; Nevada, Hanley B. Hamilton; New York, William S. Brown, Arthur P. S. Hyde, Robert S. Conklin, Louis J. Scharch, George C. Wright, Walter S. Grant, James Wallace, Henry R. Glynn, Edward W. Robinson and William S. Root; Ohio, John R. Slattery, Edward S. Jeffrey, Charles W. Hall and Gustave R. Luke.
Pennsylvania, Upton Birney, Jr.; John McManus, Joseph A. Bald, Richard M. Thomas, Verne L. S. Rockwell, James O. Hackenberg, William T. Graham, William C. Frost and Frederick L. Buck.
South Carolina, Edmund M. Rhett and Presley K. Rice.
Tennessee, Augustine McIntyre and William H. Horn, Jr.; Texas, Edward E. Downes, W. Irving Westcott and Lewis S. Morey.
Virginia, Samuel R. Gleeves and George M. Lee; Washington, Willis V. Morris; West Virginia, John W. Glen; Wisconsin, Morris Johnson and George Perkins; large, Julian A. Benjamin, George B. Comly and William Tidball.

The Boers are evidently again loading for big game. Within the last six months their government has ordered and shipped from England between two and three million rounds of ball cartridge, and forty-six tons of ammunition for field artillery, in addition to other amounts sent from Hamburg. Another lot of twenty-five tons of ball cartridge is reported to be on its way.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. T.—It has been decided that Hospital Corps knives come within the provisions of the direction that "no side arms will be issued to members of the Hospital Corps."

1ST SERGT.—In further answer to that of Feb. 29 it may be said that as the movement is not a tactical one, as already stated, it would be best simply to command "Rear rank fall back!" having previously instructed that the distance would be 36 inches. It is expected the new tactics will explain why the distance in this connection is fixed at 36 inches.

G. E. R.—(1) There have been but three officers in the U. S. Army holding the full rank of General, viz., Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. (2) Washington was a Lieutenant General (from July 3, 1798, to Dec. 14, 1809). (3) No officer held the rank of General during the civil war. Grant, the first one to hold it, was appointed July 25, 1866. (4) Sheridan was appointed General June 1, 1888. He died Aug. 5, 1888. (5) Scott was a Major General, holding the brevet of Lieutenant General. (6) Gen. Schofield commanded the Army from Aug. 14, 1888, until retired for age, Sept. 29, 1895. (7) Gen. Crook was at one time senior to Gen. Miles. (8) For list of commanders of the Army since George Washington see back numbers of the "Journal."

READER.—The pay of a boatswain and gunner in the U. S. Navy is \$1,200 per year at sea, \$900 on short duty and \$700 on leave or waiting orders. This pay increases with length of services. Columbus Barracks is at Columbus, Ohio, and all the troops of the 17th Inf., under Col. J. S. Poland, are stationed there.

A. G. S.—The salary of a 1st Lieutenant in the U. S. Revenue Marine is \$1,800 a year, a 2d Lieutenant \$1,500 and a 3d Lieutenant \$1,200.

CADET asks what Congressional district in Missouri is represented by Thos. T. Frissell, of the second class, and what district is represented in Illinois by John G. Workizer, of the second class, at West Point. Answer.—Thomas T. Frissell, second class, 14th district, and John G. Workizer, second class, 15th district.

P. D. asks what districts Cadets Rufus E. Longan and Halstead Dory, at West Point, represent. Answer.—Dory represents 11th Maryland district and Longan the 7th Maryland district.

E. E. H. asks when a vacancy will occur for the West Point Military Academy in the district represented in Congress by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, of New York. Answer.—Mr. Cummings represents the 10th district, and a vacancy will exist there in 1897.

SOLDIER.—If you enlist on Sept. 1, 1896, you will be eligible for examination in 1898. See par. 30, Army Regulations, 1895.

F. H. asks what districts in California are not represented at West Point, also when a vacancy will occur in any of the districts. Answer.—The 2d California district is the only one vacant.

TROOPER asks: In inspection of arms (dismounted) after carbine, pistol and saber have been inspected, the last few lines of par. 101, "Cavalry Drill Regulations" say, "The first man then returns saber and unslinging carbine." What position is assumed with the carbine? Is the carbine brought to the order or are the carbines kept at port arms and brought to the order by command, as in the manual of the carbine, par. 72? Par. 104 says: "If armed with the carbine only each carbine, after having been inspected, is brought to the order." Answer.—It is the "custom of the service" to bring the carbine to the order after unslinging carbine, as in the Drill Regulations read: "The first man then returns saber, unslinging carbine and comes to the order." Such was the intention of the Tactical Board, as is indicated in par. 104.

W. W. O.—A soldier eligible for and desiring discharge, under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, is not obliged to take the three months' furlough, but can remain on duty until the expiration of three years' and three months' service and then take his discharge.

OLD SOLDIER.—We note what you say about unworthy non-commissioned officers being appointed to non-commissioned staff positions, but it is not our province to adjudicate upon such matters.

C. K.—Col. D. Parker is not on the retired list, but is still Colonel of the 18th Inf., although he has relinquished active duty preparatory to retirement, May 23 next.

PRIVATE, MARINE.—Under the circumstances you state you are entitled to re-enlistment pay.

G. W. W.—If you will refer to back numbers of the "Journal" you will find the statistics you desire.

S. A. C.—The act approved March 16, 1896 (Army Appropriation bill, 1896), provides that "hereafter a monthly allowance of \$9.50 be granted in lieu of the allowance for subsistence and clothing" to retired enlisted men.

Lieut. F. G. Fisher, who took part in the Chitral campaign, says that at Malakand there was a man with the enemy who had been a marker in a native regiment. When the attack developed he stood on the top of a sunger with a red flag in his hand. Every one, of course, took pot-shots at him, and as the bullets whistled past he signaled "Miss, by the right!" or "by the left!" until one caught him full in the chest. He staggered for a moment, signaled "Bull's-eye," and then dropped dead.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 537.)

from further active service, and said disqualification was incurred in line of duty, it shall be the duty of the President to place him on said retired list with pay above specified: Provided, further, that any enlisted man on said retired list shall receive monthly an allowance of \$7.50 for quarters: Provided, further, that all honorable service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be computed as within the period necessary to entitle the applicant to retire under the provisions of this act."

H. R. 7,417—Mr. Calderhead: Appropriates \$150,000 to continue the construction of buildings at Fort Riley, Kansas, for the school of instruction in drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, as provided in the Act of Congress approved January 29, 1887, including a chapel and school-room, and quarters, barracks, stables, and shops, and gunsheds.

H. R. 7,454—Mr. Harmer: That after the passage of this act any petty officer or enlisted man of the Navy who has served honorably and continuously for a period of not less than twelve years may make application to the Navy Department for appointment to any position at a Navy Yard or naval station for which he may be fitted by his training and duties on board ship. Applications shall be considered in the order in which they are received and applicants examined by board of officers. That the pay and allowances of petty officers and enlisted men serving on shore under the provisions of this act shall be the same as previously received by men holding such positions, and the service shall be considered as continuous naval service; that such petty officers and enlisted men shall be subject to the orders and regulations of the Navy Department; that they may, in case of necessity, be transferred from one shore station to another; that in case of war or special emergency they may be ordered to duty on board naval vessels, with ratings and pay not lower than those held or received by them at the time of their appointment to shore service. Their status, and the regulations governing their promotion, disrating or discharge shall be the same as in case of the petty officers of the Navy: Provided, that such petty officers and enlisted men shall not be eligible to appointment as commissioned or warrant officers of the Navy: And provided, further, that such petty officers and enlisted men shall form a national naval reserve, and shall receive not less than two weeks' instruction each year in target practice and other exercises on board naval vessels. That petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy who have served 35 years continuously, afloat and ashore, in accordance with the provisions of this act, may retire on three-fourths of the annual pay received by them at the date of retirement. That any petty officer or enlisted man of the Navy who may have been physically disabled in line of duty may be retired at any time on three-fourths of the annual pay received by him at the date of retirement. That petty officers and enlisted men serving on shore in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be in excess of the number of men allowed the Navy by law.

H. R. 7,545—Mr. Skinner: A bill to retire and pension employees of Light-House Establishment and Life-Saving Service. That all keepers and assistant keepers of light-houses and fog signals, all officers and crews of light-ships and light-house tenders, and all commissioned employees of the Light-House Establishment, and all keepers, officers and crews of the Life-Saving Service shall be entitled to retire upon one-half their regular pay after twenty-five or more years' service in the Light-House Department or Life-Saving Service; or, upon reaching the age of sixty-five years, shall be retired by law and shall receive one-half their regular pay if they have served twenty years or more, or one-third their regular pay if they have served fifteen years or more.

Sec. 2. That in case of any accident or injury to or of any illness contracted by any keeper or assistant keeper of light-houses and fog signals, or any of the officers and crews of light-ships and light-house tenders, or any commissioned employee of the Light-House Establishment, and all keepers, officers and crews of the Life-Saving Service, while acting in the line of duty, which after careful medical examination, it is found will constitute a permanent disability, such employee shall be entitled to a pension of one-half the regular pay at the time of said accident, injury, or illness, to continue for the term of his natural life.

Sec. 3. That in case of the death of any keeper, assistant keeper of light-houses and fog signals, or any of the officers and crews of light-ships and light-house tenders, or any commissioned employee of the Light-House Establishment, and all keepers, officers, and crews of the Life-Saving Service, from any accident, injury, or illness contracted while in the line of duty, the widow and minor children, if any exist, shall be entitled to a pension of one-half the salary of such employee at the time of said accident, injury, or illness, to continue in the case of the widow for the term of her natural life, except in case of her remarriage, when it shall cease, and in the case of the minor children until such times as they shall reach majority.

Bill to Establish a Council of Ordnance.

S. 2,577—Mr. Teller (by request). That there shall be established a body to be known and designated as the Council of Ordnance, which shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated to perform the duties of chairman of the council. They shall hold their offices during good behavior, or until the expiration of their terms of office, as hereinafter provided. Two members of the council shall be officers of the Army, taken from the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department; two of them shall be officers of the Navy, and three shall be civilians. They shall be selected with reference solely to their character, experience and acquaintance with the principles of mechanics, metallurgy and chemistry as applicable to questions of ordnance and gunnery. The military and naval officers appointed to membership of the council shall not be charged with any other official duties during the continuance of their membership.

The term of office of four members of the council, to be selected by lot, shall be four years; the term of office of the three remaining members, and of the successors of those whose terms of office shall expire, shall be three years, but all shall be eligible for immediate reappointment. Vacancies occurring by reason of death or otherwise shall be filled by appointment for the remainders of unexpired terms. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The said council shall have power to establish rules for its government and the regulation of proceedings therein, and to select and employ a chief clerk, an assistant and a messenger, if deemed necessary: Provided, however, that no person shall be a member of the council, or attached thereto, who shall have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any device, invention or contract relating to the construction or use of ordnance or ammunition. The salaries of the civilian members of the council shall be \$6,000 per annum; of the chief clerk, \$2,000; of the assistant clerk, \$1,200, and of

the messenger, \$800 per annum, payable quarterly out of the Treasury. Officers of the Navy, while members of the council, shall receive sea pay. It shall be the duty of the council of ordnance to conduct, in a judicial manner, with such hearings on questions of debate as they may think proper, and under such limitations as they may prescribe, an examination into all such matters relating to the fabrication and use of ordnance, projectiles and explosives, and to inventions and experiments relative thereto, as may from time to time be assigned to the consideration of the council by act of Congress or by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and to report the conclusions of the council thereon, together with a statement of their reasons therefor, with definite recommendations of action in respect to the matters assigned to its consideration. In furtherance of these duties the said council is authorized to call for any information relating to the subject under examination which may be in the possession of any Department of the government, and to take the testimony, orally or otherwise, of any person who may contribute to the information of the council. The scope of examination herein required shall be such as in the opinion of the council shall best lead to practical results. Witnesses not in the service or employment of the government shall receive such fees or compensation as the council may think proper, to be paid from the contingent fund hereinafter provided for. Except by special provision of Congressional enactment, the conclusions of the council shall be advisory only, and shall not control or abridge the authority vested in the Departments of War or the Navy. The said council shall keep an accurate journal of its proceedings, which shall include an abstract of discussions and testimony taken, together with a record of its conclusions and recommendations, a copy of which shall be transmitted annually to the Secretary of War for submission to Congress at the beginning of each session. If, in the opinion of the council, any portion of its journal should be withheld from publication, such portion shall be designated by the council at the time of its transmission. Before any money now or hereafter appropriated for the fabrication or use of ordnance, projectiles or explosives, or for experiments relative thereto, shall be expended or contracted to be expended, except in fulfillment of obligations existing at the time of the passage of this act, the particular systems or methods of fabrication, use or experiment shall be submitted to the Council of Ordnance, together with such information as the Department concerned may desire to present, and the said council shall, as in this act hereinbefore provided, examine into the subject submitted, and report its conclusions and recommendations to the Department concerned. From and after June 30, 1896, the duties heretofore assigned to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification shall be, and are hereby, transferred to the Council of Ordnance, and the board aforesaid shall be dissolved. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to assign to the Council of Ordnance suitable rooms for the transaction of its business. The sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the contingent and traveling expenses of the said council, and for the salaries of its civilian members.

A GOOD LAW FOR THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

Through the kindness of Gen. Irvin Robbins, Adj. Gen. of Indiana, the following bill was presented by Col. J. A. Kuert, 2d Inf., Ohio N. G., to the Legislative Committee, who favored it, and, in turn, offered it to the Ohio National Guard officers, then in session, for their action, the same being unanimously adopted by that body, recommending its passage:

"Whenever any portion of the active Militia shall be ordered to assemble for the purpose of military instruction, under the authority of the Governor, the Sheriff of the county, the Mayor of any municipal corporation therein, or a Judge of any court of the State or United States, may issue his call to the commanding officer of any regiment, battalion, company, troop or battery to order his command, or any part thereof, to act in aid of the civil authorities, or whenever any part of the State forces shall be ordered to assemble for duty under his authority, the rules and articles of war, and the general regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, with such modifications as the commander-in-chief may prescribe, shall be considered in force, and regarded as part of this act during the continuance of such service, but no punishment under such rules and articles which shall extend to the taking of life, shall in any case be inflicted, except in time of actual war, invasion or insurrection, declared by proclamation of the Governor, the Sheriff of the county, Mayor of any municipal corporation therein, or a Judge of any court of the State or United States, to exist or to be threatened or anticipated; provided, that in case any person or persons resisting the laws of the State or United States, or unlawfully or riotously assembled for such purpose, or any bystander or person in the vicinity thereof, shall be killed or injured by any such State forces called into active service under the provisions of this act, and acting in obedience to the orders of its commanding officer, no such officer or member of said Militia shall be subject to indictment, trial or any civil process whatever, other than by court-martial to be convened for that purpose by the Governor, and the finding of such court-martial when submitted to and approved by the Governor, in accordance with such articles of war, shall be final and conclusive on all persons; and, in the event that any indictment shall be found or information filed against such person, no writ or other process shall be issued thereon by the Clerk of the Court where such indictment was returned or information filed against the defendant or defendants, but such clerk shall forthwith transmit to the Governor a duly certified copy thereof, and upon the receipt thereof the Governor shall cause to be convened a court-martial for the purpose of determining the truth of such charges and the punishment, if any, to be inflicted therefor."

Had such a law been in force before the Washington Court House riots the State would have saved at least \$50,000, the brave Col. Coit avoided prosecution and persecution, and, with such a law, no Judge would find it necessary to order out troops in aid of the civil authorities; then, after doing their duty faithfully and manfully, have them brought before him for manslaughter, or a Sheriff, after the Guard have obeyed his orders, found it necessary to place them in the County Jail for murder should it have been necessary to wound or take life while upholding the dignity of the State and the maintenance of law and order.

Does it not seem strange that those who have power to call out the troops to do duty at the risk of their lives can also punish the same troops for faithful performance of such duty?

Mr. James B. Monroe, who died March 24 at the quarters at the New York Navy Yard of his son-in-law, Comdr. John J. Hunter, U. S. N., was formerly one of the prominent business men of Toledo, O. He was a vestryman and the treasurer of Trinity Church, and held other positions of trust; was a hospitable, generous, charitable and unassuming gentleman, and had many friends.

THE STATE TROOPS.

13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

The review parade and presentation of marksmen's badges of the 13th N. Y. N. G. took place at the armory, Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 19, 1896. Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding 2d Brig., was the reviewing officer. The regiment looked, as usual, very neat, the uniform worn on this occasion being the gray full dress. The turnout, though, was very small—only ten commands of twelve files. There were not enough to form ten commands of sixteen files, and all over twelve had to be excused. The battalions were splendidly formed, and turned over to Maj. Cochran and Russell in good shape. The regimental formation was in line and was very creditably made and in a somewhat novel manner. The three Adjutants marched to where the center of the line would rest; the Battalion Adjutants then separated and marked the points of rest for the left of the 1st Battalion and the right of the 2d, and the line was formed by the regiment marching in double column of fours across the center of the floor, the 1st Battalion changing direction to the left and the 2d changing direction to the right after passing beyond the line marked by the Adjutants, the 1st Battalion marching right in front and the 2d left in front. When the rear companies had changed direction, fours left and right was executed, and the line formed simultaneously. It was a very rapid formation. Ranks were at once opened for review and presented to the General, who was accompanied by the Brigade Staff. After the reviewing party returned, column of companies was formed, and the regiment closed en masse on the 5th Company of the 1st Battalion for the passage in review. The majority of the companies passed with splendid alignments, but one or two looked very ragged as they passed. After passing in review the companies marched to Memorial Hall and Adjutants' call for parade was at once sounded. The formation for battalion parade was correct and prompt. The Regimental Parade was in line, and the formation practically the same as for review. The men maintained their usual steadiness during the entire ceremony. The manual was omitted, and the marksmen called to the front and center and presented with the State decoration by Gen. McLeer, who warmly congratulated the officers and men on the number of marksmen and also on the excellent showing made at the recent inspection and on the marked improvement in the organization made since last inspection. The expert sharpshooters and marksmen—352 in all—returned to their posts, and the regimental team of 1895 and Pts. A. S. Mohr of Co. L, F. B. George of Co. A, and 1st Lieut. J. T. Ashley of Co. G, the winners of the Deha, Alder and Morle medals, were called to the front and center and addressed by Gen. Horatio C. King, after which parade was dismissed, and the men marched to their quarters by the 1st Sergeants. Among the invited guests present were Lieut. Col. Kline, of the 14th Regt. Maj. Eddy, of the 47th; ex-Capt. Powell, Lyons and Demke, and Battn. Adjt. Reifensahl, of the 14th. On April 9 the regiment will be reviewed by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, who will also present the long service medals.

71st N. Y.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The 71st N. Y., in command of Col. Greene, assembled for review by Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., and presentation of long service medals, in its armory on the evening of March 25. The regiment was equalized into ten commands of sixteen files, divided in two battalions, under Maj. Francis and Smith. The formation of battalions by Adjts. Dowling and Fisher, and the formation of the regiment by Adjt. Bates, was very good. It was noticed that when the Majors gave the command "At ease" there was a good deal of talking in the ranks when the men should preserve silence, as will be seen by a reference to par. 22, D. R. Quite a number of men generally get confused between the commands "At ease" and "Rest." For the review the regiment was formed in line of masses. The regiment was very steady during the review in line. Before the passage, when the battalions changed direction by the left flank, the leading company of each moved company distance and one-half, the movement being very straggling. In the passage, while the fronts of companies were nicely preserved, the companies were too close, hardly any passing with proper distance. The regiment passed in review again in column of fours, then formed column of companies closed in mass, which made the formation column of masses. It next executed left front into line of masses, the first battalion standing fast and the second battalion moving in mass and forming on the left of the first. This was very good. Street column was then formed from close column by each battalion. Street column is formed from column of companies at full distance, or column of fours, and not from close column, par. 367. In forming square from street column the flank companies of the first battalion came to the right shoulder in executing fours right and left, when the Captains should caution trail arms. The flank company in the second battalion trailed arms in executing the same movement. Changing direction was very good in street column. While formed in street column the Colonel gave the command "Take full distance." There seems to be some question as to the propriety of this command with the D. R., and the command should have been, it is claimed, either "Column of companies, march" or "Column of fours, march." After the leading companies of each battalion advanced to nearly full distance the Colonel gave the command "Halt" and immediately after "Close in mass!" At the command "March" the Captain of the leading company dresses his company toward the flank that the guide is on, but in this case the Captains did not dress. The movements, generally speaking, were executed in a highly creditable manner. Just after the parade the State decoration for faithful service was presented to the following members: Twenty years, Q. M. Sergt. William S. Gleason, Co. H; fifteen years, Pvt. Francis J. Stuart, Co. G, and Capt. S. Perry Fisher, Co. H; ten years, Capt. William H. Linson, Co. D; Mus. Benjamin Morrison, Co. A; Maj. Edward T. T. Marsh, Surg.; Sergt. James Barker, Jr., Co. A; Pvt. Henry C. Ziegler, Co. K; Capt. Thomas W. Timpan, Co. G; Sergt. William G. Stockman, Co. K; Lieut. Abram M. Litchenstein, Co. H; Pvt. Patrick Doyle, Co. A; Pvt. George Christian, Co. F, and Pvt. Richard Stokes, Co. A; Sergt-Maj. John Miller, Jr. After the presentation of medals the command was turned over to Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs. A handsome bronze statuette of Gen. Sheridan was carried to the front and presented to the regiment as a recruiting trophy by Col. Greene. A reception followed the military exercises. Col. Greene entertained the guests of the evening at the Waldorf after the ceremonies at the armory were over. Among the guests were Gen. Ruger, Mrs. Ruger, Mrs. Col. Byrne, Lieut. Col. Pennington and Capt. Capt. Mills and Allen and Lieut. Cummins, of Gen. Ruger's staff; Maj. Hoff, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Miller, 1st Art.; Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Col. W. C. Church, Comdr. Miller, Naval Militia, and Mrs. Miller; Col. Smith, 69th N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Olin and Maj. Dana, Andrews and Van

Duser, 1st Brig. staff; Maj. Haskin, 1st U. S. Art.; Gen. Geo. S. Greene, Col. Waring, Mr. J. P. Soley and Mr. Pontney Bigelow.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The first annual joint athletic games and reception of the 14th N. Y. A. A. and Bay Ridge A. C., at the 14th Regt. Armory, Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, will be held Monday, April 13, 1896, commencing at 8 P. M. The following events are open to all amateurs: 75-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run (novice), 1-mile run, 1-mile walk, 220-yard hurdle, running high jump, and 75-yard dash and 880-yard run, open only to members of 14th Regt.; 300-yard run, open to members of Bay Ridge A. C. There will be a special 3-mile match race between Andrew Walsh, X. A. C.; Gabriel Hollander, P. A. C., and E. W. Hjertberg, N. J. A. C. and B. R. A. C. Prizes: Gold and silver watches to first and second in each event. Entrance fee, 50 cents for each event. Entries close on Monday, April 6, with Harry D. Cotter, 241 Tenth street, Brooklyn, or Corp. Graham, 14th Regt. Armory, Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street.

Co. D, 8th N. Y., have presented their old commandant, Maj. J. M. Jarvis, with a handsome sword and belt. The 47th N. Y., Col. Eddy, will be reviewed shortly by Gen. J. V. Meserole, its first Colonel.

The 13th N. Y., Col. Watson, will parade in its armory for review by Adj. Gen. McAlpin, and presentation of State medals for long service, on Thursday evening, April 9.

According to the latest official data, omitting the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, in the New York National Guard there are 25 Colonels, 18 Lieutenant Colonels, 73 Majors, 213 Captains, 299 1st Lieutenants, 137 2d Lieutenants and 13 Chaplains. The ranking officer in each grade, with date of rank, is as follows: Col. Frederick Phisterer, A. A. G., Jan. 1, 1880; Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham, A. A. G., 2d Brigade, April 11, 1881; Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg. 10th Battn., July 23, 1887; Capt. H. B. Henderson, 8th Sep. Co., July 12, 1865; 1st Lieut. L. P. Haubennestel, 19th Sep. Co., Aug. 6, 1873; 2d Lieut. Patrick Farrelly, 69th Regt., June 25, 1877; Chaplain William L. Dunnell, 22d Regt., April 15, 1874.

The officers of the 8th N. Y. have been granted permission by general headquarters to change their shoulder knots from blue to white; also the waste belt to the same color.

The 7th N. Y., Col. Appleton, will be reviewed by Maj. Gen. Ruger, U. S. A., in the armory on Thursday evening, April 2. Crosses of Honor for long and faithful service will also be presented.

The 10th Sep. Co., N. Y., of Newburgh, Capt. W. G. Hunter, will hold its Easter reception on Monday evening, April 6, in the armory, Broadway, corner Johnston street.

The 9th N. Y. has lost three valuable officers by the resignations of Regimental Adj. G. A. S. Wieners, Battn. Adj. William H. Truman and Regimental Q. M. David B. Pratt. Their action was officially stated to have been taken for business reasons, and also for expiration of term of service. It was known, however, that the resignations were really sent in because they objected to a recent appointment of the Colonel on his staff, and their action under the circumstances seems to have been somewhat hasty and unwarranted, especially as the new appointee, ex-Lieut. Winterroth, is a gentleman of excellent character who performed his duty energetically in former years. The only antipathy against him is said to be due to a remark he is alleged to have made some time ago to the effect that he would "sooner be a water carrier in the 7th than a commissioned officer in the 9th." Lieut. Winterroth denies that he ever made the remark in question and regrets that he has been credited with such. Had he been aware of the feeling against him, he says, he would have been glad to have made a proper explanation and to have refused the appointment if not considered satisfactory. The resignation of the three officers have been accepted, and now that the little ebullition of feeling has spent itself out matters will undoubtedly pursue the even tenor of their way.

In case there is any doubt as to this, however, the officers should come together with a view of ridding themselves of the cancer that seems to have been making undesirable headway in their midst. It is better that they should have a court of inquiry, than to allow any further dissatisfaction that may result seriously to the future of the regiment. It is far better to destroy the cancer than to have the cancer destroy the body. The regiment is on the eve of going into one of the finest armories in the country, and any differences should be ended at once.

Within fifteen minutes after the law conferring a brevet commission on Color Sergt. Braisted, of the 7th N. Y., was signed by Gov. Morton his commission was made out and signed, and an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office in conformity with the law. The chapter is 107, and it provides: "In recognition of the long and faithful service in the ranks of the 7th Regt., National Guard State of New York, for a period of fifty years, of Color Sergt. Peter D. Braisted, Jr., the Commander-in-Chief may confer upon the said Peter D. Braisted, Jr., the commission of 2d Lieutenant by brevet, upon the recommendation of his superior commanding officer, and of the Adjutant General, and withdraw him from active service and place him upon the retired list of the National Guard as such."

Adj. Gen. Axline, of Ohio, announces, under date of March 12, that, complying with the request of "The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States," it is granted that all Surgeons commissioned as such in the Ohio National Guard, members of said organization, may wear the insignia or badge of same upon ceremonial occasions.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Honorary Chaplain of the 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., preached his annual sermon to the battery in the Church of the Heavenly Host, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, March 22. Dr. Maynard spoke of the duties of the soldier, his sacred calling, and the honor attaching to those who shed their blood that the nation might live, and declared that the soldier's first duty should be to God, and his second to the world, for, after all, battles won amount to nothing if they are not won in a just cause. After the service Dr. Maynard received the members of the battery.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 12th N. Y. will hold a meeting at the armory on Saturday, April 4.

A concert and ball will be given by Co. B, 14th N. Y., in the armory on Monday evening, April 6.

Co. B, 8th N. Y., Capt. Young, will hold an entertainment and reception in Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, April 8. Co. F, Capt. Hawkes, will hold an entertainment in the armory on April 10.

The opening of the new armory of Co. A, 1st Inf., of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be celebrated by a reception and

presentation of medals on April 8. The reception committee are Col. Henry S. Dean, Maj. Harrison Soule, Maj. Martin L. Belser, Hon. Edward Duffy, Capt. Ross Granger, Col. John E. Tyrrell, Maj. Seymour Howell, Capt. Charles E. Hiscok, Hon. Samuel W. Beakes, Lieut. William F. Armstrong and Lieut. Herman O. Walters.

The 69th N. Y., Col. Smith, will parade for annual inspection and muster on May 26. Col. Smith for the present has divided the regiment into two battalions, as follows: 1st Battn., Cos. A, C, G and K, under Maj. Lynch, and 2d Battn., Cos. B, D, E and I, under Maj. Spellman. Col. Smith has made the following appointments on his staff: Adjutant of 1st Battn., Corp. Alfred N. Abeel, of Co. K, 7th Regt.; Quartermaster Sergeant of 2d Battn., William J. Buckley, of Co. I, 69th Regt.

In order to promote pistol practice among the members of the 2d Battery a very handsome gold badge has been offered by ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler, a member of the Old Guard, as well as an honorary member of Capt. Wilson's command. Some interesting competitions will result.

Co. A, 23d N. Y., will produce a comic opera in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on April 10 and 11, entitled the "Shaw of Persia," and the characters are all to be assumed by members of the company. The cast is given below:

Shampoo Shaw.....	Pvt. G. P. F. Hobson
Faro.....	Pvt. N. D. Sterling
Wats Tuome.....	Pvt. H. T. MacConnell
Sistum.....	Pvt. F. A. Wilson
Shkel.....	Prof. L. W. Valentine
Ali Bedair.....	Corp. E. A. Tauchert
Tamerlane.....	Pvt. W. H. Hildreth
Hideoos.....	Pvt. W. C. Kimball
Hatrak.....	Pvt. H. W. Steinhauser
Pepsin.....	Pvt. E. H. Ingraham
Dyspepsia.....	Pvt. F. M. Davidson
Odalisca.....	Pvt. A. Fraser
Pajama.....	Sergt. G. M. Keese
Bloomer.....	Pvt. H. H. Hogsins, Jr.
Trowser.....	Corp. H. F. Whitney
Pantaloon.....	Pvt. E. D. Douglas

The committee of Troop C, of New York, announce that the contractor originally secured to furnish the riding breeches for the troop having failed on two occasions to meet the requirements, the contract has been given to the Boylan Manufacturing Company, 34 Howard street, near Broadway, New York City, where measurements have been taken, as well as at the armory, no time being lost in prosecuting the work. Messrs. Boylan have also made the regulation uniform for the troop. In the matter of securing breeches the troop had quite a funny experience. The first man that took the order put the buttons on the inside of the leg. The second man could not put the bend in the knee that is required in all first-class riding breeches, so finally the troop concluded to try Messrs. Boylan.

Isn't it a little odd that a sub-committee from the State Senate in New York should be appointed to report on the needs of armories, when the Commander-in-Chief has a competent and energetic Inspector General, who has already reported on the subject? If the Inspector General's Department isn't competent to judge as to the needs of armories a few junketing Senators are not.

Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces that the dates fixed for the lectures at the South Armory are amended and the date of the lecture by Lieut. Weaver, U. S. A., assigned for March 31, changed to Monday evening, March 30, instead. A school for medical officers was held at the South Armory on March 25, at which Brig. Gen. Edw. J. Forster, Surg. Gen., presided. Capt. Louis A. LaGarde and Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surgs. U. S. A., spoke to the officers on the duties of medical officers in active service and upon the effects of the new bullet.

The Co. F Bicycle Corps, of the 47th N. Y. have the following runs scheduled: Sunday, March 29, Coney Island and Bensonhurst; Sunday, April 5, Grant's tomb and Van Cortlandt Park; Sunday, April 12, Coney Island and Bergen Beach; Sunday, April 19, Fort Lee to Bayonne; Sunday, April 26, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sunday, May 3, Freeport, L. I.; Sunday, May 10, Paterson, N. J.

The Committee on Sites of the Armory Board of New York city has approved the site now occupied by the College of the City of New York, at Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, for a site for a new armory for the 69th Regt. The plot measures 225x200 feet.

A writer in the New York "Press," who is modest enough to claim to be the only military authority in New York City, has this to say: "At the regimental drill of the 71st on Tuesday evening a decided sensation was caused by the appearance of Asst. Q. M. Arnold as Acting Bat. Adj. While they decline to criticize the detail, it is apparent that not only the 1st Lieutenants of the regiment, but Q. M. Arnold's seniors on the staff are very sore regarding the matter. There probably is no previous instance on record of a Battalion Quartermaster acting Adjutant. The custom from time immemorial has been when an Adjutant was absent to detail the 1st Lieutenants in turn to act in his place. In this case the officer detailed is a very recent acquisition of the regiment, not as yet acquainted with all the officers."

It is an understood fact of common occurrence in the regular Army, as well as in many National Guard organizations, that in the absence of an Adjutant the Regimental Commander details a Quartermaster to the duty, in addition to the duties of his other position. It is not for any officer to cavil at such action on the part of his Regimental Commander. It is that Commander's prerogative and right to make his own selection, and if he chooses to fix upon an officer of his staff whose rank is sufficient for the temporary position in question, it is his undoubted right to do so, and no military usage or custom has been violated.

Maj. Roe, of Squadron A, of New York, has detailed Messrs. Stone, Phelps, Jones, Gould and Cromwell, of Troop 1, and Haight, Smith, Phelps and Robbins, a Signal Detachment, which are to be instructed by Sergt. Ficken. Armory target practice will commence at once, the range being open every evening from 6 to 10 o'clock. Beginning April 2 the whole of Troops 1 and 2 will drill on Tuesdays and Thursdays, respectively.

Battalion drills in the 69th N. Y. will be held next week on March 31 and April 2. An election for Captain in Co. D will probably be held next week. Lieut. Col. Duffy, Maj. Lynch and Spellman and Lieut. Abeel have passed the Brigade Board. Co. I will hold a ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House April 20.

The Armory Board of New York City has recommended a site for an armory for the 1st Bat., Capt. Wendel, at Sixty-fifth street, between Columbus avenue and Central Park West. This location is one of the best in the city, and the board could not have selected a better site, both as to strategy and handiness. The plot measures 150x200 feet, and will allow of the erection of an armory with all needed facilities for drilling and stabling. It is much wiser to have the battery quartered independ-

ently than with another organization, as in the case of the 71st Regt. and 2d Bat. The quarters of the latter are not satisfactory, and the room could have been used to advantage by the regiment.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The U. S. Navy Department has decided to detail officers of the State Naval Reserves for instruction at the Naval War College and Torpedo School, at Newport, R. I., for the course beginning this summer, along with the class of regular officers of the service. The commanding officers of all reserves have been notified to send in the names of those who wish to take the course, and it is expected that each will detail at least two of its men. New York City reserves will send two officers, Maryland two, and the New England States having reserves two each. The Western Naval Reserve organization and some few from the South are also expected to detail officers to attend the course.

RHODE ISLAND.—Adj. Gen. Sackett, of Rhode Island, has authorized the election of officers commanding in the Naval Reserve torpedo companies at Newport and Bristol. The election will be held in the Bristol company Thursday evening, April 9, and in the Newport company on the following night, Friday, April 10.

CALIFORNIA.—The monitor Comanche has been towed down from Mare Island Navy Yard and anchored off Folsom street, San Francisco, to be used as a training ship by the Naval Reserves, and, shortly, a series of drills will be held aboard.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The sixth anniversary of the muster in of the pioneer battalion of Naval Militia in the United States took place in Massachusetts on March 25. The unit of organization remains the same, while the number of divisions has been increased from four to eight and the rank of the commanding officer raised from Lieutenant Commander to Captain. Among the prominent changes it will be noticed that, while by the first register of officers eleven of a total of twenty-five were Naval Academy men, at present out of some fifty commissioned officers only three have studied at Annapolis, a fact which makes comment unnecessary.

The uniform of the enlisted man remains as at first, although repeatedly criticised; no change seems probable for some time to come. It would seem that the State might furnish a working suit of white at least once in six years. At present nearly every enlisted man owns two working suits.

While the regular Navy officers who have inspected this brigade persist in reporting no mariners in the organization, they are to be found in every division, so that the sphere of action in which this brigade may be useful is not confined to harbors. The personnel of the enlisted men is generally better than at the beginning, and their capacity is only limited to the ability of their instructors. The quarters of the 1st Battn. on the U. S. S. Minnesota are a distinct advance upon the armory facilities heretofore furnished, for it tends to eliminate the idea from the minds of the men that they are infantry and are to be judged by the standards laid down for the land militia.

Lack of small cutters and steam launches is severely felt, and although repeated recommendations have been made, the same six condemned boats, i. e., two launchers and four cutters, furnished by the Department in 1890, constitute the navy of this brigade. Two enterprising divisions have purchased boats in which to practice.

The general efficiency is ahead of what it was in 1890, more on account of the improvement in the equipment than for any other reason. The almost total loss of the last year's tour of duty is severely felt. The Navy inspectors report the men unavailable to man a ship of war, and the Navy Department persists in refusing to allow the brigade to take a cruise and thus become acquainted with practical training in ship life; in fact, it is only on rare occasions that Boston receives a visit from any portion of the North Atlantic Squadron. The fact that a definite line of development has been decided upon by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy makes the season which is fast approaching the most important yet looked forward to, and should the duty performed this year be about the progress observed will certainly warrant the trouble and expense incident thereto and secure a continuance of this policy.

COMING EVENTS.

March 28.—Review of 23d N. Y., in armory.
March 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.
April 2.—Review of 7th N. Y. by Maj. Gen. Ruger, U. S. A.
April 6.—Review of 47th N. Y. in armory.
April 6.—Reception 10th Sep. Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
April 6.—Review of 22d N. Y. in armory.
April 8.—Joint athletic games, Co. A, 12th N. Y., and Cathedral A. C. in armory.
April 9.—Review of 13th N. Y. by Gen. McAlpin.
April 11.—Games of 7th N. Y. in armory.
April 11.—Stag of 4th N. J. in armory.
April 13.—Joint games 14th N. Y. and Bay Ridge A. C.

NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the 1st Troop of New Jersey was held on March 19. A report was read by the 1st Sergeant for the preceding quarter, showing total membership of 73, average attendance at drills of members not on furlough 87 per cent., and members present at every drill this year 19. Ground has been broken for the new troop riding hall at Roseville avenue, Newark, which, it is believed, will be one of the largest in the country, covering a tract 125 feet square, with an L 75 feet square, or a total area of over 20,000 square feet. It will be of brick, with steel trussed roof. The expense will be borne by private subscription. Over half the amount necessary is already in hand or pledged.

VERMONT.

Inspector of Rifle Practice Charles E. Nelson, of Vermont, in his annual report, recommends that the rifle competitions at Fort Ethan Allen, which proved so successful last year, be again held this year. He also recommends that at the next annual encampment the Washington Centennial Trophy be competed for by the several companies of the regiment instead of by a company team as in the past, provided the State is able to secure the rifle ranges at Fort Ethan Allen for the use of the National Guard during the encampment. An increase of ammunition is also asked for. "There is quite an increase in the number of sharpshooters this year," says Capt. Nelson; "the number of second class marksmen is about the same as last year. The men do not lack in interest, but the difficulty in securing good safe ranges, and the small amount of ammunition allowed are both serious obstacles in the way of marked improvement. Considering the difficulties under which we labor, I think there has been great interest shown by the men of the command in rifle practice during the year."

INTERSTATE DRILL AND RIFLE CONTESTS.

The Military Interstate Association, of Savannah, Ga., announces that they will hold a spring festival during the month of May, 1896, embracing military drills, rifle contests, cavalry tournaments, band contests, fireworks, etc., and culminating in a grand parade of the visiting and local military. Almost in the center of this city is the parade ground, consisting of 19 acres. This will be fenced in and seats erected, and all the contests, except the rifle matches, will be held in this enclosure. The rifle matches will be held on the Avondale Rifle Range—about 2 miles from the city—and easily reached by electric cars with a convenient schedule. This range is by far the finest in the South, and allows of matches at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, all at the same time. In addition used at the same time. The festival will begin May 11 there is a skirmish line 180 feet wide, which can also be and last for six days.

The events comprise an interstate prize drill of the first class, open to all infantry companies, those from Savannah being barred. The first prize is \$2,000; second prize, \$500. In the drill of the second class the first prize is \$1,000, and the second \$300. Georgia regimental prizes, \$200 is offered for the best drilled company from Savannah regiments. College cadet prize drill for the best drilled in the school of the battalion, prizes \$300. Interstate cavalry tilt, first prize \$110; second prize, \$90, open to any teams composed of 5 members of any troop. In this contest a further prize of \$110 will be awarded the troop parading the largest number of officers and men on the day of the general parade, and the prize of \$90 to the troop parading the next largest number in the same parade. During the tournament a number of interesting rifle contests will be held under the auspices of the Savannah Military Rifle Range Association, which will take place at the Avondale Range, near Savannah, commencing Monday, May 11, and closing Saturday, May 16. The team competitions will be governed by the firing regulations for small arms of the U. S. A. The contest prizes of DeRenne trophy match open to teams of twelve from the Army, Navy, or National Guard of the United States. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards, seven shots at each. Aside from the trophy, which is valued at \$1,000, there will be \$150 in cash. Interstate military match, open to teams of twelve from the National Guard; distances 200, 500 and 600 yards, prizes and trophy, value \$450 and \$150 cash. Regimental team match, open to teams of six from the National Guard of U. S. A., at known distances and skirmish firing, prizes a silver cup and \$50. For consolation match, open to teams of six from the National Guard, known distances and skirmish firing, prize \$100, any person who has previously competed at Sea Girt, Creedmoor or Walnut Hill being debarred. Cavalry and revolver match, open to teams of 5 from the National Guard or U. S. A., first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25. Avondale match, 500 yards, open to all comers, three prizes. The Scheutzen match, open to all, 200 yards, any rifle, three prizes. Theus medal match, open to all, 500 and 600 yards, military rifles, three prizes. Bartow memorial match, 200 and 300 yards, 3 prizes, open to Georgia volunteers only. Gordon match, open to all, military rifles, 200 yards, three prizes. Revolver match, open to all, three prizes. A pistol match, open to all, two prizes. Co. Team match, teams of five men from National Guard Infantry companies, 200 and 500 yards; prize a trophy and \$50 cash. Pool matches, open to everybody, three prizes. Bull's eye targets will be open at all times during the meeting. The judges in the military contests will be U. S. A. officers. Companies must report in camp not later than Monday, the 11th of May. No entrance fee will be charged for any of the drill contests. Entries for the contests must be made in writing on or before May 1, 1896, with the Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Harmon, Savannah, Ga., who will furnish any further information desired. Those who have received the programme should note the following changes: In the third paragraph from the bottom of the page it states that squads shall parade and tilt in full dress uniform of their respective companies, except in the tilt plumes and gauntlets may be omitted. This has been modified and should read as follows: Squads shall parade and tilt in such uniform of their respective companies as may be ordered in the discretion of their commanding officers, and where the full dress

uniform is used plumes and gauntlets may be omitted. Also where the word "Upon" appears it is stricken out, and also the following sentence is dispensed with, as it does not conform to present drill regulations, viz.: "Each cut must terminate with a half moulinet." Match No. 5 on page 16 will be divided. There will be a carbine match open to teams on terms and conditions as stated. Three teams must enter to make a contest. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$25. There will also be a revolver match, open to teams on terms and conditions as stated. Two teams must enter to make a contest. Prize, \$25.

DR. JAMESON'S ARRIVAL.
(From the London "Truth.")

Sound the trumpets, beat the drums!
Cheer the Doctor when he comes!
What although he had bad luck,
Cheer him for his splendid "pluck!"
Like the vulture on his prey,
Swooped the Doctor that fine day.
When he met the Boers' stern host,
Waiting, steadfast, at their post,
Like a hero on he went
To earn his master cent. per cent.;
On he went for Mammon's hold
To save the women—and the gold!
"Grab" his object, "grab" his aim,
As he played his desperate game.
This is what our London likes—
A kind of glorified Bill Sikes.
Cheer him, cheer him, "in the flood,"
Cheer for glory, then, and blood!
Who for law and order cares
When a crackman boldly dares?
Right is but an idle dream,
Justice but a dotard's theme.
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums,
The dashing filibuster comes!

Referring to the fact that the acquisition of money is the rule in non-military professions, but not in the military profession, "Blackwood's Magazine" relates the following: "Say, mister, how many dollars might you be making a year by that soldiering trade of yours, in which you can scarcely call your life your own?" asked an American adventurer of an English officer in China. "Why, deducting my pension, which I could at any time claim, and the extra family expenses entailed by my being so far from home, I do not suppose I am above £80 a year the richer." "What on airth makes you do it?" was the further query, which was met by the reply, "Because I so love the profession." The Yankee stared at his companion—who, according to the logic of the prosaic facts and figures, had become a slave, and was rewarded with pauper pay—with the interest similar to that with which an entomologist would scrutinize a curious beetle. "Come out 10,000 miles from England at your time of life, to this beastly climate, this beastly country, and these beastly Chinese, all for £80 a year! Wal, sir, you aire a w-o-n-derful critter."

Electricians and electrical engineers will be pleased to know that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has adopted a form of policy for insuring their lives. Their occupation has been regarded hitherto, we believe, by the better class of insurance companies as extra hazardous, and, therefore, applications from persons engaged in such occupations have not been accepted. The company has gone just a step further, and will hereafter accept these risks without extra premiums. This shows a very progressive spirit and should be handsomely recognized by a large class of men engaged in electrical works. The action above referred to is largely the result of the influence of Capt. H. R. Freeman, Superintendent of the Maritime Department, in the office of Col. Charles H. Raymond, General Agent for the company, 32 Liberty street, New York city.

Arnold, Constable & Co., the well-known dry goods merchants, whose big store at the corner of Nineteenth street and Broadway is always crowded with fashionable shoppers, have this season surpassed even their own efforts of former years, and have one of the largest and most attractive stocks of spring goods ever shown in

America. With the mercury below freezing point, it might seem a little early to talk about spring finery, but it must be remembered that this is near the end of Lent, and it is now that women are purchasing their Easter costumes and the other accessories of their toilets for the spring and summer social campaign in the mountains and at the seashore. One of the special features of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s extraordinary stock is the silks. In this department every conceivable quality and color of silk that could be wished for can be found. There are heavy brocades and the light, fluffy China silks. There are also ombre, plaid and striped taffetas. Fashion has decreed that during the coming spring and summer Persian effects in color shall be the proper thing, and a visit to their silk department is simply bewildering. Another feature of this popular store is the suit department. There the handsomest costumes, made on exclusive Paris designs, can be found, and in a variety to suit the most exacting woman of fashion. The display of wash goods for summer dresses is unusually large and attractive this season. There are saphy gingham, gingham with silk mixtures, printed linen laws, French piques, printed dimities, white embroidered nainsooks and organdies. In these goods Persian color effects are, as in the silks, most popular. Arnold, Constable & Co. some years ago abandoned the custom of having a formal "spring opening," but any one who visits their store now will find a more attractive display than was shown at the "spring openings" of former years.

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SECRETARY MORTON SPENDS A WEEK WITH
GEORGE VANDERBILT.

He Says There is Nothing in the World, Owned by
Sovereign or Subject, that Will Compare with
the Famous Estate—An Object Lesson in Agri-
culture and Art.

Washington, March 14.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton returned this morning from Asheville, N. C., where he has been spending a week or so investigating Biltmore, the famous estate of George Vanderbilt, and he told his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting to-day that there is nothing in the world, owned by sovereign or subject, that will compare with it, either as a residence or as an object lesson in the agricultural arts.

"It is a grand idea," said Mr. Morton to-day, "that young Mr. Vanderbilt is trying to carry out. It is unique, and none but a man of his enormous wealth could undertake it. Few kings have either funds or the good of their people at heart sufficient to conceive and carry out what Mr. Vanderbilt has successfully demonstrated. I do not know how much money he has spent there, nor how much more he intends to invest, but it is one of the grandest undertakings that individual enterprise ever attempted, and I understand that it is the owner's intention to leave it as a legacy to the public when he can no longer enjoy it himself."

"As an exhibition of landscape gardening it is without an equal. Frederick Law Olmsted has had charge of that branch of the work, and the late Richard M. Hunt was the architect of all the buildings, which, for their several uses, surpass any that exist on the earth. There are no palaces in Europe that can equal Mr. Vanderbilt's for elegance, comfort and convenience, and he is gathering there a collection of works of art that would make it famous if it had no other attraction. His stables, his barns, his dairies, his propagating houses, his henneries, and other features of his establishment are all on the same grand scale. He has undertaken to furnish the highest possible example of the science of food culture in every one of its branches."

The Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," reaches this great country, operates limited trains between New York and Asheville and Hot Springs, giving superb service and all the requirements of first-class travel. Excursion tickets sold the year round at greatly reduced rates. New York office, 271 Broadway.

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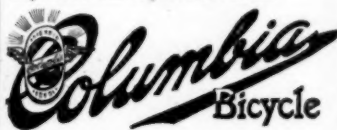
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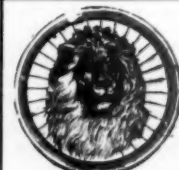
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March 28, 1896.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

551

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Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases of the digestive organs.

BORN.

CHANCE.—Born at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on March 20, to the wife of Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf., a son.

ROWELL.—Born at Newark, 86 Clinton avenue, March 25, a daughter to the wife of Melvin W. Rowell, Lieut. 10th Cav.

MARRIED.

CHATMAN-PRICE.—At Baltimore, Md., March 16, 1896, Mr. William B. Chatman to Miss Virginia Price, daughter of Asst. Engr. Alexander H. Price, U. S. N., retired.

ROOT-KENDALL.—At Cleveland, O., Mr. Walter Sabin Root to Miss Susanne Elizabeth Kendall, daughter of Capt. Frederic A. Kendall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kendall.

SANFORD-MASON.—At New York City, March 19, 1896, Capt. James C. Sanford, C. E. U. S. A., to Mrs. Clotia Antoinette Mason, of Larchmont, N. Y.

DIED.

COOPER.—At New York City, March 19, 1896, Caroline A., widow of Commo. George H. Cooper, U. S. N.

HEYL.—Suddenly, March 21, at the residence of his

brother-in-law, J. C. Hatie, 42 West Seventy-fifth street, New York City, Surg. Theodore C. Heyl, U. S. N., retired.

KEOGH.—Drowned at Key West, Fla., March 20, 1896, Chief Engr. Stephen Keogh, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

McCAULEY.—At Naples, Italy, March 16, 1896, Mr. Francis C. McCauley, son of the late Francis G. McCauley, Purser U. S. N., from 1829 to 1852.

NICHOLSON.—At Washington, D. C., March 13, 1896, Harry A., youngest son of Henry W. D. and Mary A. Nicholson, and grandson of the late Maj. A. A. Nicholson, U. S. Marine Corps.

WINDER.—At Raleigh, N. C., March 22, 1896, John C. Winder, son of the late John Henry Winder, formerly Major 3d U. S. Art.

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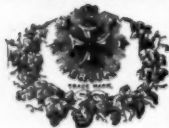
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